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GORBACHEV REPLIES TO PEACE MARCHERS' LETTER

LD141641 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 14 Jul 87

[Text] A letter has arrived for Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, from participants in the American-Soviet peace march held 14 June to 8 July along the Leningrad-Novogorod-Kalinin-Moscow route. A number of appeals from individual American participants in the march have also been addressed to him. One of them forwarded a letter from the leadership of the Presbyterian community of the U.S. city of Baltimore. The letter, which is also addressed to President Reagan of the United States, expresses profound alarm over the continuing nuclear arms race, contains an appeal to the leaders of the two countries to make the world free from nuclear weapons, and expresses the readiness of religious circles to help toward this process.

Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev has given the following reply to the appeals addressed to him:

Dear friends! I thank you for the letters, telegrams, and appeals in which you express gratitude for the cordiality and hospitality shown by the Soviet people to the participants in the Soviet-American peace march. I think the meetings with thousands of Soviet citizens and the ardent discussions about how to ensure a peaceful future for our children and how to guarantee the survival of mankind will remain for a long time in the memories of those who participated in the march.

This first joint march of Soviet and American citizens in the history of mutual relations between the USSR and the United States is a specific contribution to strengthening trust, mutual understanding, and friendship and a convincing example of people's diplomacy in action.

The Soviet leadership supports such initiatives, for they lead to the establishment of goodneighborly relations directly between the ordinary peoples of different countries, break down old stereotypes, and help to create the image of partner and friend instead of the image of an enemy.

I share the feeling expressed in the appeals that I have received of profound alarm at the threat of nuclear catastrophe, fraught with the destruction of all living things on our planet, which hangs over mankind. From all points of view, including the moral one, the time has come to do away with nuclear thinking, to beat swords into plowshares, and to direct the released means toward social requirements and creative purposes.

It is our conviction that creating a nonviolent world, a world free from nuclear weapons, is the only alternative to the policy of nuclear suicide and the guarantee of mankind's survival.

Everyone who holds peace dear has a staunch and unbending ally in the Soviet Union in the attainment of these truly sacred goals of mankind. All our policy is subordinate to this. We shall continue to build our efforts to ensure that the opportunities now opening up to proceed along the road to eliminating nuclear weapons will become a reality.

Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev wished the participants in the Soviet-American peace march and their families' good health, happiness, and prosperity and a world without wars and weapons.

'SERIOUS SHORTCOMINGS' SEEN IN NATO CDE PROPOSAL

LD141803 Moscow TASS in English 1628 GMT 14 Jul 87

[Text] Vienna July 14 TASS -- At today's plenary sitting of the European meeting here, delegations of Warsaw Treaty states assessed a proposal made by NATO member countries concerning military aspects of security in Europe.

After noting that the very fact of this document being submitted, though rather late, can be assessed positively Yuriy Kashlev, the leader of the Soviet delegation, stressed that it contains no adequate reply to the series of proposals made earlier by the socialist countries.

NATO's document has a number of serious shortcomings. The first among them is a striving to withdraw disarmament issues from among the topics of the next stage of the Conference on Confidence-Building Measures, Security and Disarmament in Europe and to bar neutral and nonaligned states from participating, on an equal footing, in considering and decision-making on the problem of European disarmament from the Atlantic to the Urals. The document clearly shows attempts by the NATO countries to avoid a real reduction of armed forces and armaments in Europe and to prevent tactical nuclear weapons from being discussed at future talks.

The leaders of the delegations of Hungary, the GDR and Czechoslovakia stated at the meeting that the NATO countries should demonstrate their readiness to contribute, not in words but in deed, to the working out of mutually acceptable accords that would enable the Vienna meeting to adopt a meaningful [word indistinct].

PYADYSHEV HOLDS WEEKLY PRESS BRIEFING

Cites Delegation in Israel

LD141344 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1247 GMT 14 Jul 87

[Text] Moscow, 14 Jul (TASS) -- A group of eight consular officials from the USSR Foreign Ministry led by Yevgeniy Antipov, deputy chief of the Consular Administration at the USSR Foreign Ministry, has arrived in Israel. The group will stay for no longer than 3 months. This was announced today at a briefing here for Soviet and foreign journalists by Boris Pyadyshev, a representative of the USSR Foreign Ministry.

The tasks of the group, he explained, included resolving questions of a consular nature connected with the stay of Soviet citizens in Israel and also with an on-site study of the condition of Soviet real estate in Israel and with sorting out its legal status.

The group has no other tasks, stressed the representative of the USSR Foreign Ministry.

As for the statements quoted by several Western agencies by Israeli Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres according to which the "Soviet delegation" will allegedly discuss several political problems concerning "convening an international conference on the Near East, restoring diplomatic relations, and the exit from the USSR of people of Jewish nationality," Pyadyshev noted that these statements are tendentious and are aimed at making it appear that there has been some sort of shift in the USSR's position regarding Israel.

The trip by the group of consular officials to Israel, stressed the representative of the USSR Foreign Ministry, is not connected with the introduction of official diplomatic or consular relations between the USSR and Israel. This is only possible in the course of the process of a Near East settlement.

The Soviet side also fails to see any reason to adopt the principle of reciprocity in organizing a trip to Moscow by an Israeli group. As everyone knows, Israel has no real estate in the USSR nor are there any Israeli citizens permanently resident in the USSR, said Pyadyshev.

Notes U.S. Test Ban Stance

LD141458 Moscow TASS in English 1440 GMT 14 Jul 87

[Text] Moscow July 14 TASS -- The U.S. delegation holds a destructive position at the Soviet-American talks on the termination of nuclear tests, Boris Pyadyshev, first deputy head of the Information Directorate of the USSR Foreign Ministry, said at a briefing for Soviet and Foreign journalists here today.

The Soviet Union, he said, would like to have full-scale talks started on the complete prohibition of nuclear tests instead of consultations by experts on technical matters. Questions of ratification of the Soviet-American treaties of 1974 and 1976 could be considered as a first step towards this main aim. To facilitate an earliest ratification of these treaties, the USSR is prepared to agree with the USA on holding appropriate calibrating experiments of each other's proving grounds.

The Soviet Union also comes out for the adoption of other practical measures aimed at complete prohibition of nuclear tests. We are prepared, for instance, Pyadyshev went on, to reach an interim agreement with the Americans on limiting the yield of underground nuclear explosions to a ceiling of one kiloton and the number of nuclear weapon tests to two or three tests a year.

The Soviet Union is prepared for most radical and resolute steps towards achieving the aim of a universal ban on nuclear tests, and it will depend on the USA whether progress will be made towards this aim and whether the sixth round of Soviet-American talks, started now, will be filled with concrete content, the Soviet spokesman stressed.

Views Double Zero Option

LD141859 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1516 GMT 14 Jul 87

[Excerpts] A briefing was held at the USSR Foreign Ministry press center today on current questions of international policy. Addressing Soviet and foreign journalists, Boris Dmitriyevich Pyadyshev, first deputy head of the Information Directorate of the USSR Foreign Ministry said among other things:

[Begin Pyadyshev recording] [passage omitted] Let us recall that the U.S. leadership continually expresses the desirability of solving the problems of operational and tactical missiles and medium range missiles on the basis of a global double zero option. But what kind of zero can this be if the Soviet missiles are liquidated while U.S. nuclear warheads remain in Europe on Bundeswehr missiles? I must also note that the U.S. braking mechanism is also at work in questions of strategic offensive weapons and questions of space weapons, which are being discussed at the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva. [end recording]

In connection with the renewal of Soviet-U.S. talks at the expert level on questions of ending nuclear tests, Comrade Pyadyshev noted that the U.S. delegation was taking a destructive position at the talks, hindering the conclusion of a universal nuclear test ban treaty. For its part, the Soviet Union is ready, for example, to reach an intermediate agreement with the United States on limiting the strength of underground nuclear explosions to one kilotonne, and the number of nuclear weapons' tests to two or three a year.

During the news conference, Comrade Pyadyshev answered journalists' questions.

Examines Arms Talks 'Obstacles'

LD141546 Moscow TASS in English 1516 GMT 14 Jul 87

[Text] Moscow July 14 TASS -- U.S. official spokesmen made a number of statements in the past few days to the effect that the Soviet-American talks in Geneva had allegedly lost momentum because the Soviet delegation was holding up the discussion almost on purpose and in some cases even deviated from its original stand. Boris Pyadyshev, first deputy head of the Information Directorate of the USSR Ministry of Foriegn Affairs, who spoke at a briefing today pointed out that those allegations were very much at variance with real facts.

During three months that have elapsed since the beginning of the 8th round of the Geneva talks the Soviet delegation put forward seven concrete proposals. It is especially important that each of the proposals carefully took into consideration the concerns of the American side.

If the working out of a joint treaty on immediate-range missiles has not been completed so far, there is only one reason to it: a non-constructive stand of the U.S. side and the desire of the U.S. to include in the treaty the provisions that would ensure military superiority for the U.S.

The spokesman of the USSR Foreign Ministry mentioned some of the obstacles on the way to reaching agreements. The U.S. insists on unilateral reductions of the intermediate-range missiles on the first stage, on the retaining of a possibility to transform Pershing-2s into Pershing-1B missiles and turn ground-based cruise missiles into sea-based ones. The U.S. refuses to discuss the control problem with regard to U.S. military bases in third countries which could be connected with U.S. intermediate-range missiles. The U.S. tries to avoid the discussion of the elimination of 72 U.S. nuclear warheads for West German Pershing-1A missiles.

The U.S. leadership continually expresses the desire that the problem of intermediate-range and shorter-range missiles be resolved on the basis of "global zero" for each of the sides. It does not look like "zero" if American nuclear warheads for Bundeswehr missiles are preserved in Europe, Pyadyshev pointed out.

Addresses Cypriot Problem

LD141649 Moscow TASS in English 1331 GMT 14 Jul 87

[Text] Moscow July 14 TASS -- The Soviet Union wholeheartedly supports the desire of the people of Cyprus to ensure independent and sovereign development of that state, Boris Pyadyshev, a spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the U.S.S.R., told newsmen at a briefing here today.

He recalled that in 1986 the Soviet Union had put forward proposals concerning principles of settlement in Cyprus and ways for achieving that aim. "We are confident that the convocation of a representative international conference within the United Nations framework is a realistic way to solve the Cyprus problem. As to the internal set-up of the state of Cyprus, we believe that it's a matter for the Cypriots themselves to decide in conditions precluding all intervention from outside," the Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

Resolves Plane Issue With Iran

LD141335 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1315 GMT 14 Jul 87

[Text] Moscow 14 Jul (TASS) -- The Iranian authorities have returned to the USSR the members of the crew and the passengers of the Soviet transport plane that made an unscheduled landing in Iran. This was reported today to journalists by Boris Pyadyshev, a USSR Foreign Minister spokesman. The aircraft, too, will be returned in the near future.

The issues raised in connection with the unscheduled landing of the Soviet transport plane have been resolved on the Iranian side in a spirit of good-neighborliness and benevolence, he noted at the briefing held in the press center of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

SPORTS OFFICIAL REJECTS IDEA OF W. BERLIN OLYMPICS

LD040928 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0603 GMT 4 Jul 87

["Yet Another Provocation" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 4 Jul (TASS) -- The idea of holding the Olympics in West Berlin is targetted against the Olympic Charter, says Vyacheslav Gavrilin, deputy chairman of the Soviet National Olympic Committee and deputy chairman of the USSR Goskomsport, in an interview published today in the newspaper SOVETSKIY SPORT. As is known, an extremely tense situation has developed of late in Seoul -- the city in which it is intended to hold the 1988 summer Olympic games -- as indeed in South Korea as a whole. Stormy protests are being held by students and other strata of South Korean society struggling against the antidemocratic regime in that country.

Under this pretext, certain sporting and political figures in Western countries have put forward the provocative idea of holding the 1988 Olympics in West Berlin, Gavrilin continued. It should be said here that all questions concerned with the holding of Olympic games lie within the purview of the International Olympic Committee [IOC]. For their part, the Soviet sports organizations and our National Olympic Committee categorically reject the idea of holding the Olympic games in West Berlin.

As is known, West Berlin enjoys a special status. It does not have an Olympic committee recognized by the IOC. It is important to stress the absolute impermissibility of any attempts whatsoever to extend the competence of the National Olympic Committee of the FRG to Berlin, for that would be the crudest violation of the quatripartite agreement on West Berlin.

The present campaign evidently is again pursuing the goal of aggravating relations between the FRG and the GDR, and of breaching the existing legal states of West Berlin, Gavrilin noted.

Gavrilin then stated that the right to choose the Olympic venue belongs solely to the IOC.

Despite the objections of many of the participants in the Olympic movement, including the USSR National Olympic Committee, at its session in 1981 the IOC granted the right of organizing the 1988 Olympic games to Seoul. From the very outset this choice was viewed as unfortunate, Gavrilin said. However, in 1984 the IOC confirmed its decision.

As is known, the DPRK National Olympic Committee raised the question of holding the games jointly in North and South Korea, and the Soviet sports organizations, together with the organizations of many other countries supported this suggestion. The IOC also gave its agreement. Talks are being conducted between the National Olympic Committee of the DPRK, South Korea, and the IOC with the aim of working out the conditions for the joint holding of the games. It is our firm conviction that the positive settlement of this issue would serve to strengthen the Olympic movement, Gavrilin noted.

Regarding the participation of Soviet athletes in the 1988 Olympic games, as is known the USSR National Olympic Committee has already accepted its invitation to the winter games in Calgary. Our athletes are also preparing for the summer games, but the question of their participation in them will be examined at the established time -- 8 months before the start of the games.

U.S. CORRESPONDENT INTERVIEWS GROMYKO ON POPULATION

PM131107 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jul 87 Morning Edition pp 1,2

[TASS report: "On the Occasion of 'The Birthday of the 5 Billionth Child' A.A. Gromyko Interview by Peter Arnett, Correspondent of the U.S. CNN Television Company"]

[Text] The United Nations has proclaimed 11 July as the "Birthday of the 5 Billionth Child." On this occasion, A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received Peter Arnett, Moscow correspondent of the U.S. CNN Television Company, and answered his questions.

[Arnett] In view of the fact that the world's population will double by the year 2000 and many of the world's ecological systems have already been seriously degraded, how will we, taking into account the doubling of the present population level, be able to exist within these ecological systems in the coming century?

[Gromyko] According to UN figures, 220,000 people now are being born every day; in a year about 80 million. If the trend continues, world population will reach 6 billion by the year 2000. However, the degradation of ecological systems of which you speak is only indirectly connected with population growth. The main cause of that degradation is our irrational, and at times simply rapacious, attitude toward natural health, and the pollution of the environment by industrial effluents. Moreover, more than half of the world's resources are consumed by the developed capitalist countries in which a mere 15 percent of the population of the world lives. These countries also account for more than half the pollution of the world ecological sphere by effluents. Over the last few decades, the transnational corporations have shown a clear tendency to transfer to the developing countries the branches of production causing the greatest pollution of the environment. This, of course, is no solution.

Mankind is perfectly capable of setting itself the task, of not merely preserving the environment, but improving it. This can be done by increasing the fertility or the soil and by adopting low-waste and, in the long term, waste-free technological processes. If this cannot be achieved within the framework of the conventional systems of economic management, then we must think about how they can be changed. In the 21st century, it will not be possible to solve these problems by thinking in the old way. One must assume that in the course of further socioeconomic development, of the world, states will become aware of the danger of pollution of the environment and make plans that will lead to favorable changes in ecology. In the UN, international cooperation in various areas is already gathering pace, and the protection of the environment is one of those areas. Yet very little is being done to provide the population of the planet with the basic necessities; to eliminate hunger, poverty, and disease.

We cannot say this is easy to do, or that it is always clear how we are to go about it. But the Soviet Union considers that it is precisely in the solving of these global problems, and certainly not in the making of weapons of destruction, that a task worthy of mankind must be seen.

[Arnett] Considering ecological and economic conditions, how important is the population problem? What is its role in the future of humanity?

a) if population growth remains at its present level?

b) if population growth is significantly slowed down?

[Gromyko] The experts agree that the earth's present population growth rate will not be maintained in the long term. One consequence of the socioeconomic changes occurring in the developing countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America is that rates of population growth are slowing down. Yes, the rates are declining. The decline has already begun. It is another matter that this is a long and gradual process, and that for many decades to come, the population of the planet will go on increasing very rapidly.

Scientists say they cannot exclude the possibility that by around the middle of the 21st century, the population may have doubled. How will this huge increase affect the future of the human race? That question does arise, and this is evidently the point of your question. If mankind does not succeed in overcoming its present disunity, if we do not succeed in creating a new economic and social order on earth, and if, above all, we do not succeed in removing the threat of nuclear disaster, then there may be no future for people on earth. It is not the growth of population that has created the problems of social inequality, poverty, unemployment, shortage of natural resources, environmental pollution, and, finally, military confrontation. Those problems have existed in many countries from time immemorial, despite a very moderate population growth. In its long history, capitalism has been unable to solve them. What reason is there, then, to expect it will cope with those problems in the developing world, in other words in the countries where solving them has been made more difficult by an unprecedented demographic growth? Evidently, what is needed is a completely different path of development.

[Arnett] The United Nations is proclaiming the birth of the 5 billionth baby as an occasion for celebration and reflection. Do you think there is a cause for celebration? Is this an occasion for reflection? If so, what is there specifically to reflect upon?

[Gromyko] I believe there is occasion both for celebration and for reflection. We cannot fail to be proud of the fact that it is precisely us, the people of the 20th century, who have managed to create conditions making such a population growth on earth possible. Today's 5,000 million people would not be here if we had not managed to achieve certain successes in combatting infant mortality, starvation, epidemics, diseases. Consequently, we are celebrating the victory of will, the mind, and talent of man and, last but not least, the unity of mankind in the struggle against a common enemy, a victory that makes death retreat. But we cannot help thinking about the fact that even today, especially in developing countries, too many people are deprived of their share. Hundreds of millions of people are suffering from famine, malnutrition, deprived of access to education. In a considerable part of the world there continues to be tremendous economic and social inequality, which is by no means engendered by the rapid population growth, not by that, at all.

The human mind has created mighty means of fighting diseases and death. But the trouble is that most of the population of the world cannot make full use of these means. [paragraph continues]

In the developing countries, people, on the average, live much shorter lives than in the developed countries. But even in the developed countries a person does not feel he is reliably protected from premature death. In many developed countries the economic, social, and ecological situation does not always favor the preservation of health and longevity. Menacing AIDS reminds us that new, unexpected and unknown dangers may lie in wait for mankind. However, the most terrifying threat hanging over those 5 billion lives are constantly growing nuclear arsenals. The Soviet Union is trying to bring about their complete elimination. We are convinced that a world without nuclear weapons is needed by all people on earth alike -- Soviet people, the Americans, and the population of all other states throughout the world.

[Arnett] What, in your opinion, is the significance of the world population's reaching the 5 billion mark?

[Gromyko] Humanity's current problems are extremely acute. No one, however, would undertake to say that, on the whole, people today live worse than the 1 and 1/2 billion people a 100 years ago. On all continents people's lives have become longer. Hardly anyone would deny that fact. They know more and know how to do more things, and they take a more active part in deciding their own fate. Yet at the same time we know how incompletely the enormous potential of mankind is being used, and that extremely valuable natural and human resources are being squandered. Trillions of dollars, that are so needed to combat poverty, illiteracy, and disease, are being squandered in military spending. The people cannot accept this historically ridiculous situation: There is no word for it other than historically ridiculous.

Securing a life worthy of man for the future generations is yet another serious argument in favor of searching for approaches to the solution of economic and ecological problems, to the use of the planet's resources, and to a relationship between countries and peoples. To put it briefly, this means the need for new political thinking. The implementation of the principle put forward by the Soviet Union of disarmament for development, the utilization of the resources thus released for creating and introducing efficient industrial and agricultural technologies that do not threaten the natural environment, the renunciation of inequality in international economic relations, and a switch from confrontation to cooperation in world politics -- those are the outlines of the only sensible path of development that history leaves us. If the world goes along that path, there will be the resolution of, among other things, what you call the population problem. Under the new conditions, even the eventual doubling of the number of people on earth could become one of the chief factors of progress in the sphere of production, of a jump in the development of human civilization. Yes, that is precisely what it could be.

The moral side of the matter is also obvious. Wherever a person was born, whatever the color of his skin, whatever religious faith and beliefs he professes, whatever the level of prosperity of his family, and wherever he works, the person is the supreme value, the pinnacle of life, a pearl in the boundless ocean of the universe. As CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev said: The person -- that is the aim, the means, and the chief active figure of all our policies. The human family has no more important task than the concern that each member of that family, and all of them together, live, work, and create things in truly humane conditions. The most important thing is that each one individually and all of them together are guaranteed the right to life. Thus, reaching the 5 billion mark on the demographic scale of humanity is a sort of chime on the clock of history. It warns that we must not delay and put off the solution by joint effort of urgent problems.

[Arnett] Considering that this program will be watched by a vast number of young people all over the world, what would you personally like to tell them on problems of the population, development and the environment?

[Gromyko] Seven decades ago in our country, as a result of the socialist revolution, the transformation of society on more just foundations was begun. Today we continue the work of the Great October. We feel this in our work directed toward achieving a new qualitative condition of socialist society, in the majestic restructuring, development, and deepening of democracy and openness. We are not imposing our convictions on anyone. Yet we are confident socialism is capable of answering in the best way a great many of the questions facing mankind. They include such questions as overcoming backwardness and poverty and combatting the catastrophic pollution of the environment and the negative consequences of the scientific-technical revolution. Those who will come to maturity tomorrow and will take on their shoulders responsibility for the fate of humanity in the 21st century will have to make no small effort if they are to measure up to the global problems which our generation, our age, has not had time to solve. Will our descendants be able to do this? To a large and perhaps decisive extent, all will depend on whether they will find in themselves a sufficient store of wisdom and goodwill to unite the efforts of all countries and people in the struggle for progress in conditions of peace. I will repeat those words: in conditions of peace.

There is one question, however, the responsibility for solving which the present generation of men does not have the right to shift onto the shoulders of those who will come after us. We must today ensure that our planet is never covered by the funeral shroud of a nuclear explosion. We would be burying, together with civilization of earth, all hope for the future. At the present time, about $2 million is spent in the world per minute on the arms race. That figure has been carefully worked out. Is there any need to comment on that figure? Surely our children and grandchildren deserve better than metal packed with death. The experts have calculated fairly exactly when the 5 billionth inhabitant of the earth will appear; but they have not been able to tell us where he will be born: in vast city or a tiny village, as a Russian or an American, as a representative of a large nation or of a small one. But is that so important? He is the 5 billionth child of all mankind. We welcome his advent, without forgetting that we belong to different countries and peoples.

At the same time, however, we feel ourselves to be members of the vast family of mankind and are obliged to guard all children against danger. People aged 25 and under today make up more than half the population of the globe. Many of them will probably live to see the day when the earth has a population of 10,000 million, and they will have another reason to celebrate and reflect. We can envy them!

[Arnett] If your starting point is the fact that we all live on one planet and use its resources, what should be the role of the developed countries in questions of the earth's population?

[Gromyko] The global problem of population cannot be resolved without the cooperation of all countries, both developed and developing, capitalist and socialist. It cannot be resolved without overcoming the economic and social backwardness of the developing countries. For this the establishment of a new international economic order and the elimination of the nonequivalent exchange of goods between the developed countries of the West and the developing countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin American are needed. [paragraph continues]

The developing countries ought to be released from debt-slavery which puts a brake on their economic development and they should be given free access to the achievements of advanced science and technology, which belong to the whole of humanity. These points, which take account of the interests of the developing countries themselves, were developed in the policy document on overcoming underdevelopment and the establishment of a new international economic order adopted at the conference of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee which was held at the end of May 1987 in Berlin.

The population problem must be viewed in the right light. The growing danger of the present demographic situation does not reside in the rapid growth of the world population as such. No, it does not reside there. It resides in the fact that humanity could enter the new millenium of its history with a billion illiterate, a billion starving and suffering from malnutrition, a billion people unable to apply their labor, and 1 and 1/2 or even 2 billion dispossessed and indigent.

We must exert every effort to avert such a course of events as far as possible. In our age, humanity has all the necessary resources for this, and to bring them purposively into play political will and general solidarity are needed. Yes, indeed, whatever aspect of the global problem we take, each of them is well within the capabilities of the states of the world. The implementation during all the years remaining to the end of our century of almost each of the global programs drawn up by UN specialists requires a level of spending not exceeding annual arms spending throughout the world. The Star Wars program alone is capable of swallowing up more funds than are needed to eliminate hunger and malnutrition throughout the world. Annual arms spending throughout the world stands at $1,000,000 million. One could call this figure astronomical. In other words, it has reached the level of the foreign debt of all the developing countries, accumulated over a quarter of a century. That is why the halting of the arms race and the switching of even part of military spending to effective aid to the developing countries would promote a radical solution of global problems, including the population problem.

[Arnett] As Soviet minister of foreign affairs, you took part in the work of the UN for many years. What do you think, has the UN been fully successful in performing its task of expressing the hopes and aspirations of all the peoples of the world? If the UN has failed to achieve this, what have been the reasons?

[Gromyko] The UN has done a good deal in its history. That is why one must not under any circumstances nullify its contribution to the affirmation of peace. That was the main task it was set at the period of its formation. It is the most representative forum in the world, where states have the opportunity to systematically discuss some of the most important political problems of the present day -- both global and regional. The situation inside the UN itself is not what it was in, say, the fifties. The forces which at one time successfully controlled an obedient voting mechanism today are frequently left in the minority when some of the biggest issues of the present day are being decided. A large number of interesting and striking facts could be cited on this score. The majority, and one could even say the overwhelming majority, of states have learned to find within the framework of the UN those common things which express the hopes and aspirations of the people of the world. The Soviet Union will continue to support the UN, regarding it as an important and indispensable instrument of peace and the security of people.

[Arnett] As chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium you have met groups of children who come to the Soviet Union as emissaries of peace. Do you know how they see the world they will inherit and what sort of future lies ahead for them?

[Gromyko] Yes, I have met a group of children from different countries of the world who came to the Soviet Union as part of a delegation from the U.S. organization Children as the Peacemakers. What a good name the organization has! I must say that this audience of children was one of the most interesting audiences I have met.

I formed the impression that, if some politicians in the West understood the need to find a common language and resolve the problems of the world in the way that the children I met feel they should be -- and understand them -- we would have solved all the major problems of modern times long ago. They radiated not just the intellect of a person being formed, but truth itself with all its ingenuousness. Children are well aware that nuclear death is something terrible. The youngest being who is only just beginning to think and realize what life and death means already understands that people must not be allowed to perish and we must fight for life on earth. Those children should have a bright future. They have the right to expect such a future from the present generation of adults.

[Arnett] Do you consider that the young people of the world have received a sufficient gift in that the world has been spared war over the last 40 years, or should governments do much more for young people?

[Gromyko] I can repeat what I said earlier in this interview. We do not have the right to leave to future generations the resolution of questions of preserving peace, of disarmament, of averting nuclear war; we do not have the right to do that. It is imperative that these questions be resolved today, immediately. Very little has been done yet, since the formidable danger threatening mankind has not been averted. This is my reply to your question.

[Arnett] For many years, as minister of foreign affairs you were directly involved in deciding the fate of the world. Now, Supreme Soviet presidium chairman, you are much busier and have many more obligations. Can you say how you personally had to adapt to your new job?

[Gromyko] Of course, I did have to adapt. I would say I even had to adapt quite substantially. My present work is connected with the activity of bodies of state power, including local authorities. I am talking about soviets of people's deputies at every level. There is also a certain share of important duties in the field of international relations. With all that the main task remains the affirmation of the policy of peace.

But my main duties are nevertheless connected with internal affairs. The revolutionary restructuring which the country is occupied with, of course, also involves the soviets as bodies of state power. Recently new, exceptionally important laws and decisions connected with restructuring in the activity of the soviets have been adopted. Our electoral system is beng changed. There is much that is fundamentally new in the daily work of the bodies of soviet power. Those, if you like, are the main things, if we are to be brief.

In concusion, on this day of the birth of the 5 billionth baby I would like to wish all those listening to live and work in a spirit of universal human solidarity and high responsibility to themselves, their contemporaries, and descendents for the destiny of civilization and the very life on our planet. [paragraph continues]

May every child that comes into the world be desired by both his family and society. May his parents have the certainty that he will grow up and reach maturity. May he receive proper education and find a use for his labor and all his creative abilities when he becomes an adult. May he live in conditions befitting man.

[Arnett] Mr Gromyko, thank you for giving this lengthy, valuable, and important interview to our television company.

[Gromyko] And I, for my part, thank you for hearing me out so patiently. What I have said represents our thoughts and our policy. The meaning of this policy is peace, peace, and peace. This is the mighty triad of our Soviet policy.

ABLAMOV ON UNCTAD, WEST'S 'NEOCOLONIALIST' POLICIES

LD081651 Moscow TASS in English 1250 GMT 8 Jul 87

[Text] Moscow July 8 TASS -- TASS analyst Ivan Ablamov writes:

The 7th UNCTAD session to open in Geneva tomorrow will undoubtedly be a forum for sharp criticism of the West's neocolonialist economic policy. Its participants will examine pressing problems of stepping up development, economic growth and world trade.

These problems are caused by a hard economic situation in the developing countries, and the USA and other Western powers are to blame for this situation. There is irrefutable proof of this. The 1987 report of the World Bank points out that nearly half of the world population lives in countries where the average income is only one dollar per day. But even these miserable incomes are dwindling. It is clear from the review of the U.N. Secretariat for this year that most developing countries feel, as before, heavy aftermaths of slavish economic dependence on the West.

Their total debts top 1,000 billion dollars. The net outflow of funds from them to the Western countries amounts to 24 billion dollars for the second year running. The economic position of most African countries remains critical. Latin America is, as before, in the throes of problems generated by a high level of foreign debts.

The report by the UNCTAD secretary general which will be introduced for the session's consideration, points out that while poverty, want and unemployment persist in the world, huge resources are spent for the arms race. According to information supplied by the U.N. secretary general, the growth of protectionism, instability of currency rates and low prices for raw materials (the policy practiced by the West) have an especially negative impact on the developing countries.

The developing countries counter this neo-colonialist policy with their own line: A demand for sweeping reorganization of international economic relations, fair trade and a just settlement of the problem of debts.

They are fully backed in this respect by the socialist countries. At the Berlin conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member states held late last May, these countries favoured the holding a world forum where it would be possible to discuss in package issues of economic security and establishment of a new international economic order. They are for cutting military expenditures and using funds saved thereby for accelerating economic and social progress and eliminating economic backwardness in various areas of the world. They are for resolute moves to overcome underdevelopment, an anachronism of our epoch, which directly affects two-thirds of the world population.

KAMENTSEV EXPLAINS FOREIGN TRADE REFORM

PM101345 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 8 Jul 87 p 10

[Interview with V.M. Kamentsev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Foreign Economic Commission, by LITERATURNAYA GAZETA observer Pavel Volin: "Open About the Secrets of Commerce" -- date and place of interview not specified]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee June (1987) Plenum noted: The Soviet economy is part of the world economy. International trade and currency and financial relations and the latest scientific and technical transformations inevitably affect in one form or another the state of affairs in our economy.

A new permanent body has been added to the list of government institutions: The USSR Council of Ministers State Foreign Economic Commission. This is part of the general restructuring of the national economy.

How is the reorganization of this important sphere of the economy proceeding? This was the subject of our observer's conversation with the commission's chairman.

[Volin] Vladimir Mikhaylovich, in past years little has been written in our press about foreign trade. Certainly no critical articles. About 20 years ago I remember LITERATURNAYA GAZETA printing an article that was a little bit controversial -- about the slight broadening of certain Soviet institutions' foreign trade contacts. What happened! The leadership of the Foreign Trade Ministry accused the editorial board virtually of undermining the foreign trade monopoly.

[Kamentsev] The foreign trade monopoly must not be confused with a monopoly by a particular department, the Foreign Trade Ministry for example, as has frequently happened in the recent past. I would remind you, incidentally, that in the twenties, that is, a few years after the issue of the 22 April 1918 USSR Soviet of People's Commissars decree "On the Nationalization of Foreign Trade," which established a state monopoly in that sphere, the number of Soviet organizations with the right to conduct foreign trade operations independently was rather large. Not all of them were part of the People's Foreign Trade Commissariat system.

As for coverage of foreign economic activity, I remember an instance... As you know, on 19 August last year the party Central Committee and government adopted resolutions "On Measures To Improve the Management of Foreign Economic Ties" and "On Measures To Improve the Management of Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation With the Socialist Countries." Recently the Politburo examined the course of fulfillment of these resolutions. It discovered deficiencies and difficulties, some objective, others subjective; someone did not know something, someone did not understand. Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's advice was: Make full use of the press, explain in lively, clear language so that people know what is happening, how we intend to restructure foreign economic activity, and what it needs.

[Volin] Fine, let's help this along together!

[Kamentsev] Our foreign trade does not match the economic, production, scientific, and technical potential the country possesses.

Judge for yourself, we provide one-fifth of the world's industrial output -- the world's second industrial power! -- but in terms of our foreign trade turnover our share of world trade is only 4.5 percent.

[Volin] What is important is not only how much, but what we buy and sell....

[Kamentsev] Machinery and equipment constitute 15 percent of Soviet exports and raw materials two-thirds, of which one-half is fuel: oil, gas, and coal. There have been cases where we have used foreign currency to buy goods made from our own raw material. Sold for a kopeck, bought for a ruble, as they say.

In imports, however, the leading role is played by machinery and equipment -- 40.7 percent in 1986. A large proportion is made up of foodstuffs and raw material for their production (over 20 percent) and industrial consumer goods.

[Volin] How do you explain the fact that exports are not satisfactory in terms of either volume or range?

[Kamentsev] There are many reasons for this, some more and some less significant. I will dwell on just two. The first is the isolation of industrial sectors from the foreign market. Everything used to be done through the narrow outlet of the Foreign Trade Ministry. The actual producer did not know the market situation and market trends and had a poor idea of the world standard of modern goods and demands regarding their quality. The second is a lack of interest in exports. The director and shop chief knew that export products would bring nothing but extra problems: The markup on the price was inconsequential.

[Volin] Are the resolutions you named eliminating these foreign trade barriers?

[Kamentsev] To a large extent. Now 21 ministries and 75 large associations and enterprises have acquired the right of direct access to the foreign market. The vendor will keep one-half of the currency earned from the exports -- or 40 percent, or 30 percent: Norms have been set for individual sectors. You can buy with this money what you need for production development, modernization, and reconstruction. This means you have a stake in increasing exports! To this end you try to keep a finger on the pulse of the world market, improve your products, and make them competitive.

[Volin] Tempting... Sectors and enterprises probably do not have that kind of independence yet in the domestic market. But if it is such an advantage to everyone -- state, ministry, and individual production collective -- why limit the number of sectors independent of the Foreign Trade Ministry to a mere 21? Why grant independence to only 75 enterprises and associations?

[Kamentsev] People still have to become accustomed to and acquire a taste for foreign trade activity; they have been discouraged in the past... Foreign trade organizations have been set up in the 21 ministries which have obtained independence from the Foreign Trade Ministry and firms have been set up at the 75 associations and enterprises; it will take time to organize their operations. The Foreign Trade Ministry, incidentally, has "slimmed down" accordingly.

[Volin] Vladimir Mikhaylovich, you talk about wider independence, but it is completely different in practice. Our economic managers and foreigners still complain about the excessive problems involved in establishing trade contacts and concluding agreements. I will mention the following instance. There is an air conditioner plant in Baku. The Yugoslavs made a proposal: We will build you a boarding house on the shores of the Caspian Sea, and you pay for it in air conditioners over a 3-year period. Some 25,000 units annually. The Baku people leaped at it: a good deal! Precisely that number of air conditioners remains unsold through the retail trade network. So the republic and the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry approved the idea and wrote a letter to the Council of Ministers. But it gathered dust for a year at the USSR Gosplan. We talked about this in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA. Do you know what Gosplan's response was? The State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations and the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry were instructed to conduct talks with Yugoslavia and submit proposals. More proposals! Yet these organizations had supported the initiators from the outset! We could have had a boarding house by now... That is a good way of discouraging people from displaying initiative.

[Kamentsev] Of course, one always has to consider effectiveness... Incidentally, at the moment we are actively engaged in enlisting foreign firms, primarily in the socialist countries, to participate in construction projects here precisely on that basis: payment in goods, not in currency. As for the specific case you cite, I can say that if a sector has obtained the right to access to the foreign market -- and the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry has that right -- it can use currency payments as it sees fit: Primarily, of course, for production development, but for social needs as well.

[Volin] Who are the lucky ones? On what principle were they chosen?

[Kamentsev] Foreign trade independence has been granted primarily to machine builders: the makers of machine tools, motor vehicles, tractors, and instruments... I hope it is obvious why: Machine building is of special significance in terms of boosting the economy as a whole, and its accelerated development must be encouraged before the others.

[Volin] But what about the rest? Those who are not among the chosen ones?

[Kamentsev] All, I emphasize, all ministries, with very few exceptions, have received currency retention norms for export products. Although not all of them have the right to seek foreign buyers themselves, enter into negotiations with them, and conclude contracts. But anyone is free to make products for sale abroad! By all means! Organize things in such a way that your articles are in demand on the foreign market, conclude a contract with a foreign trade organization, and earn the foreign currency. The Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building, for example, is among the lucky ones, as you call them, but the Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production in general is not, although it retains the same percentage of currency payments for export products as the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building. The ultimate aim is to transfer all sectors and enterprises to a position where they pay their way in foreign currency terms and are self-financing. It was not done right away because when the resolutions I talked about earlier were adopted, the annual and 5-year plan had already been approved and contracts that must be fulfilled had been concluded in accordance with them.

[Volin] The backbone of our foreign economic activity is trade with the socialist countries. We have long-term agreements, but I have heard that in present conditions this sometimes trammels and curbs the development of trade and prevents world market processes from being taken into consideration. At the 1 May Sewn Goods Factory in Budapest I was told about the following instance. Because of a sheep plague in Australia, wool prices had soared, it had become more expensive for the markers of sewn goods, so they had been forced to raise the prices of their products. The countries with which the Hungarians had short-term agreements accepted this. But the factory was compelled to sell to us at the old prices, because there was a long-term agreement in operation, and it made a loss. The point of their remark was: Shouldn't there by more flexibility?

[Kamentsev] If by trammeling foreign trade one means making it difficult to "transfer" goods to another buyer when the market situation is favorable, then in my view we will lose more than we will gain as a result of that kind of "flexibility." The world market situation changes rapidly, and not always for the better. Let us imagine, for example, a situation where oil prices have soared and the Soviet Union, taking advantage of a situation that is to its advantage, has refused to supply oil to the socialist countries. Incredible? But is essentially an example of the "flexibility" we were talking about.

Long-term agreements ensure steady supplies and guarantee the requisite resources for a planned volume of production and consumption. Long-term agreements are adjusted annually.

[Volin] The Central Committee and Council of Ministers resolutions you mentioned are not confined to trade, they cover many other aspects.

[Kamentsev] In foreign economic activity it is necessary to switch from primitive "buying and selling" to more modern, more developed forms of international economic cooperation -- direct links, joint enterprises, and international associations. Cooperation benefits everyone!

International production sharing is so attractive that it even throws competitors together! In the Common Market countries it is approaching 50 percent. In this respect the socialist countries are lagging behind; in their case the indicator is no longer than 10 percent. We have all got some catching up to do.

[Volin] The resolutions on foreign economic activity have been operating since the beginning of the year. What has been accomplished?

[Kamentsev] Some 600 Soviet enterprises and organizations now have direct links with partners in Poland, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Hungary, and the GDR. There are more than 30 international organizations involving scientists, designers, and other specialists from the community countries. There is also a growing number of international associations within the CEMA framework. There are 20 already. The process of setting up joint enterprises -- both here and on the territory of other socialist countries -- is slower and there are only 7 so far. Another 4 will be set up very soon. By the end of the year we expect to have more than 30 joint enterprises with partners from the CEMA countries.

[Volin] But what about the joint enterprises with capitalist firms? It is something we are not used to. There must have been difficulties?

[Kamentsev] Certainly. Although I must say we have some experience of joint firms with the capitalists. A Soviet-British tourist firm, for example, with its headquarters in London and branches in Luxembourg and Australia, has been in operation since before the war. But in the production sphere it is something new for us, and before embarking on it we did a detail study of world experience in the capitalist and socialist countries. Abroad, not everyone reacted in the same way to our idea at first. Some were attracted immediately, others were skeptical: How would joint enterprises operate in a centralized planning system? We explained: in accordance with the principles of complete economic independence, economic accountability, commercial viability, and self-financing. The state does not interfere in their activity; they are not giving any plans or anything else, including currency. But they are helped to set themselves up: Imported equipment is free from customs duty and for the first 2 years profits are not taxed. It must be said that the ice of distrust is rapidly thawing and we already have more than 250 offers from firms in Finland, the FRG, France, Austria, Italy, the United States, and Japan... I hope the first dozen of these joint enterprises will appear this year.

[Volin] What attracts capitalist firms to joint enterprises?

[[Kamentsev] They are a good capital investment. The capitalist looks at it this way: What is better -- putting free money into the bank or investing it in a joint enterprise? If the latter is more profitable than bank interest, he will go for the joint enterprise.

We are not looking for one-shot operations, but steady, long-term ties. We reckon that joint enterprises, once they appear, will flourish, be modernized, and keep in step with the times. I am sure our partners need a strong situation like that, too. So the interest is mutual.

[Volin] Doesn't the extra competition frighten them? We used to buy from them for hard currency, now we ourselves are selling the same articles.

[Kamentsev] In the first place, we are not doing it ourselves, but with them. The profit is divided in accordance with each partner's share of the overall enterprise. The second consideration is the following. You see, to be frank, we are not trying to compete with anyone. But it is impossible to do without a foreign market altogether. Our partners want to get their part of the profit in currency, but where is it to be found? Our state, as I have already said, does not provide a joint enterprise with currency. There is only one way: Earn it on the international market. I do not conceal the fact that it is important for us to get into it: In order not to lag behind, in order to keep abreast with world technological standards.

[Volin] In what sectors are there plans to cooperate with capitalist firms? With whom are talks being held?

[Kamentsev] Perhaps the readers of LITERATURNAYA GAZETA will be interested to learn that joint enterprises will be set up not only in the industrial sphere. Studies are already quite well advanced on projects for the reconstruction of hotels in Moscow and Leningrad and subsequent joint running of them with Finns and Swedes. A joint Soviet-Indian restaurant serving Indian cuisine is opening in Moscow. The West German fashion magazine BURDA is already being published in Russian.

Now for industry. An enterprise making women's fashion clothing is being set up in Estonia jointly with the Finnish firm "Kati Myunti" [name as published]. Agreements have been signed on setting up joint enterprises for the production of high-quality lumber, chemical products, antiseptics, paints and varnishes, and processing centers and flexible production systems. Agreements have been prepared on the joint production of aluminum and copper alloys from scrap and waste nonferrous metal, self-propelled cranes, and construction machinery. Negotiations are taking place between Soviet organizations and a number of firms in capitalist and developing countries on setting up joint enterprises for the production of fashion footwear, soap products, and other consumer items.

Unfortunately, I am unable to provide the press with wider information and name our partners in the negotiations -- they have asked us not to do this before the appointed time. It is a commercial secret!

[Volin] So it is they who are against openness in this case, not we?

[Kamentsev] Apparently so.

ARISTOV EXPRESSES INTEREST IN JOINING GATT, MFA

AU150818 Paris AFP in English 0432 GMT 15 Jul 87

[Text] Geneva, July 15 (AFP) -- The Soviet Union has expressed interest in becoming the 55th signatory to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) Multi-Fibre Arrangement (MFA), an informed diplomatic source said.

The source said Moscow had approached Washington and the European Economic Community (EEC).

On Tuesday Soviet Foreign Trade Minister Boris Aristov met GATT Director-General Arthur Dunkel for an hour, reportedly to reaffirm Moscow's desire to joint the GATT General Agreement.

The source said the MFA was not mentioned as Moscow was still sounding out likely reactions.

Observers said by seeking to join the MFA Moscow hoped to pave the way to full GATT membership. China, a GATT founder member which then left, has joined the MFA as a means to regaining full membership. The Chinese request is under consideration.

Four East European countries are MFA and full GATT members -- Hungary, Poland, Romania and Czechoslovakia.

The MFA, which came into effect on January 1, 1974 and was renewed for a five-year term last August 1, regulates 48 per cent of world textile exports, totalling 100 billion dollars in 1984.

NORTH AVOWALS DRAW VOTERS FROM SCANDAL'S 'ESSENCE'

LD141056 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0250 GMT 14 Jul 87

[Text] The report we are now going to talk about, comrades, remains sensational both in the United States where sensations tend to be short-lived, and especially in the rest of the world, which is still in a state of complete bewilderment. As you have no doubt heard, a committee in Illinois has nominated Lieutenant Colonel Oliver North as candidate for President of the United States even though he is the main character in the Irangate scandal. When people heard about this the first thing they began to ask themselves was: How is it possible to reconcile a man's direct involvement in an action that defies the law and therefore makes him liable to punishment with such an unexpected display of delight and enthusiasm about his political and civic attributes? I ask my colleague, commentator Igor Charikov this question:

[Charikov] At first the story about North's nomination as candidate for President of the United States seemed like a bad joke to me. Of course, one can describe this action concerning North as political irresponsibility, which is what it really is. There are, however, many facts and many details accumulating around the personality of the main hero of the Irangate scandal that compel one to think about it more seriously.

Over recent days Oliver North's behavior at the congressional hearing has not followed its usual pattern completely. As you will recall, during the first stage of the hearings he virtually denied everything, covering himself with the so-called Fifth Amendment to the American Constitution which makes it possible for one not to give testimony that might be used against the person who gives it. But then followed the second stage of the hearings and the stony sphinx started to talk. Indeed, he said such fantastic things that he began to move not just ordinary, decent people but double-dyed politicians, too.

Listen to what he began to say: I was involved in drawing up the plan to seek out and catch the guilty party in the event of the whole operation no longer being secret. I, myself, Lt Col North, was to be that person, the scapegoat, in other words, willing to accept all blame and to use my own body to protect the innocent President and other highly placed people in the administration against various domestic and international consequences of the secret operations.

That, approximately, is what Lt Col North had to say in his testimony during that week, repeating that he is merely a soldier carrying out the orders of his chiefs, orders discussed ony from the view of how best to carry them out.

Such is the uncomplicated philosophy of the not very bright, loud-mouthed soldier, the mask of the zealous and faithful old-campaigner that Oliver North took upon himself. This explains the paradoxical nature of figures like these: According to the data of one public opinion poll, 70 percent of Americans believe President Reagan is lying when he says he did not know about the real facts behind Irangate.

At the same time, 44 percent of U.S. citizens in other public opinion polls call Oliver North a patriot and hero worthy of any elected office. It is not surprising that there are superpatriotic citizens willing to call for Oliver North's nomination as candidate for the U.S. Presidency.

Even if one allows that it is unlikely that his candidacy will stand alongside those of the other White House contenders, the question still arises of what the criteria of genuine political popularity really are in the United States. It seems to me that the fuss surrounding North's personality and the excessive attention being given him as a person is not something happening on level ground; certainly none of this is fortuitous. Someone needed voters' attention to be drawn away from the essence of the Iran-contra scandal, from those mainly responsible for perpetrating and inspiring it, and from the sharp decline in the prestige of executive power as a consequence of its adventurism. They needed attention to be concentrated on this good lad who is willing to take the responsibility for any decision taken by his chiefs.

U.S. HAMPERS DEVELOPMENT OF JOINT SOVIET TRADE

LD141842 Moscow TASS in English 1555 GMT 14 Jul 87

[Text] Leningrad July 14 TASS -- While professing (?its willingness) to develop trade with the Soviet Union, the United States is in fact hampering this process. This was made clear specifically by the international exhibition "Industrial Robots-87" held in Leningrad, at which the United States was represented only by prospectuses and catalogues. Equally curtailed were the expositions of Japanese firms at the exhibition as a result of pressure from the American Administration.

The Japanese Government, yielding to U.S. pressure, did not allow its firms to display robots. This was in full agreement with the script suggested recently to Japanese partners by U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger. As is known, Caspar Weinberger, during his meeting in Washington with Shintaro Abe, chairman of the Executive Council of the Liberal Democratic Party, expressed "serious concern" in connection with the export of Japanese equipment to the USSR. He asserted that such commercial operations "threaten the interests of American security."

Weinberger was displeased because the Japanese firm Toshiba Kikai supplied the Soviet Union with boring and milling machine tools which, in the Pentagon's opinion, allegedly strengthen the might of the Soviet Navy.

Kaduzo Iimura, president of Toshiba Kikai, categorically disagreed with these assertions. Nevertheless the Americans took a series of punitive sanctions against their Japanese partners.

"The participation of our firm in the exhibition has proved to be a mere token. The reason: political motives, and this is very unpleasant to us," said K. Ioshida, commercial director of Mitsui firm. "We wanted to show technological complexes which were supplied to the USSR earlier. We are interested in broader commercial and economic ties with the USSR."

Erkki Aurinen, representative of the Finnish joint stock Finasia, said: "What Washington is doing is silly, I think. The Soviet Union is well in a position to manufacture sophisticated (?technological) equipment. Any bans boomerang against the Americans, they are losing the market."

One cannot but agree with the opinion of the Finnish businessman. In the past years too, the policy of embargos had never been effective. Suffice it to recall gas-pumping compressors for the Siberia-Western Europe gas pipeline on which the United States imposed an embargo. As a result Soviet engineers were able, within a short span of time, to design and start manufacture of their own compressors which are now in great demand in the world market.

"Trade is a street with two-way traffic. There exist now favourable opportunities for deepening international cooperation. This is clearly realized by business circles. It is only the U.S. Administration that continues sticking to its old concepts."

U.S. USES GULF ESCORTS TO EXPAND MILITARY PRESENCE

LD150833 Moscow TASS in English 0705 GMT 15 Jul 87

[Text] Washington July 15 TASS -- A White House official said on Tuesday that U.S. escorting of Kuwaiti tankers under the American flag might start next week.

The United States used the preparations for escort operations to expand its military presence in the Persian Gulf area and the Gulf itself. It has already sent two aircraft-carrier squadrons to the region thus creating a threat of an armed conflict with Iran.

The fact that the U.S. Administration is ready to get involved in such a conflict was confirmed by U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger in his interview with the "Knight-Ridder" newspapers. He threatened that the United States would strike against Iran if there was evidence of any "hostile intent" on the latter's part.

The White House official also declared that the United States would start its escort operations of Kuwaiti tankers without waiting for the results of the initiatives to end Iran-Iraq war to be launched by UN Security Council soon.

ARBATOV CHAIRS SOVIET-U.S. PEACE MEETING 6-8 JULY

LD081321 Moscow TASS in English 1440 GMT 8 Jul 87

[Text] Moscow July 8 TASS -- A meeting of the working group on a cut in arms of the Dartmouth conference of Soviet and American public was held at the Soviet Peace Committee in Moscow on July 6-8. The meeting was chaired by Academician Georgiy Arbatov, director of the Institute of the USA and Canada of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, and Professor Paul Doty of Harvard University.

In a frank and businesslike atmosphere prominent Soviet and American experts discussed key issues of Soviet-American relations, exchanged views on the approaches of the sides to the resolution of the problem of putting an end to the arms race and of disarmament. They pointed out the usefulness of such meetings for a better understanding of each other's stands.

OUTGOING PRC AMBASSADOR MEETS WITH LEADERS

Received by Gromyko

PM150923 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jul 87 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "For the Further Development of Soviet-PRC Relations"]

[Text] A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received Li Zewang, Chinese ambassador to the USSR, in the Kremlin 14 July in connection with the end of his diplomatic tour in the Soviet Union.

A talk was held during which the participants exchanged opinions on questions of bilateral relations and expressed a united viewpoint on the need for their further development.

The ambassador reviewed bilateral cooperation over the last few years and stated, in particular, that in the last 5 years trade turnover between them has increased more than 11 times over. This fact attests that both sides attach great importance to this sphere. The development of Soviet-Chinese contacts is proof that both countries have considerable useful experience which they could exchange.

A.A. Gromyko stressed that in accordance with the course of the 27th CPSU Congress the Soviet leadership and our entire people consistently advocate the complete normalization of relations with socialist China. First, both our states are socialist states, which in itself commits them to a great deal. Second, both our states are resolute opponents of nuclear war and oppose the policy of preparing for nuclear war.

The interlocutors agreed that each step forward down the road of further developing and enriching cooperation will accord with the interests of the USSR and the PRC.

The two countries' supreme organs of power -- the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Chinese National People's Congress -- are making their own contribution to strengthening an atmosphere of trust and mutual understanding.

A.A. Gromyko stated that the Soviet Union is following with great attention progress in implementing the program for China's socialist modernization and views it as positive.

The interlocutors devoted special attention to the problems of ensuring security in the Asian-Pacific region as an integral part of the creation of a comprehensive international
security system. The Soviet side stressed that the concept set forth by M.S. Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, in Vladivostok on this question proceeds from the peoples' long-term interests in this part of the world and is forward-looking.

Here, as in other parts of the world, our state has pursued, is pursuing, and will continue to pursue a policy of peace, disarmament, and eradication of the threat of nuclear war -- a policy for improving the international situation.

I.A. Rogachev, USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs, and Li Fenglin, minister-counselor at the PRC Embassy in the USSR, were present at the talk.

Received by Shevardnadze

LD141733 Moscow TASS in English 1714 GMT 14 Jul 87

[Text] Moscow July 14 TASS -- Eduard Shevardnadze, minister of foreign affairs of the U.S.S.R., today received the ambassador of the People's Republic of China to the U.S.S.R., Li Zewang, in conjunction with his final departure for home.

During the conversation that proceeded in a friendly atmosphere the sides exchanged views on matters related to the development of bilateral relations and on urgent international problems.

On the same day Eduard Shevardnadze gave a dinner in honor of Li Zewang.

Received by Talyzin

LD112156 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 11 Jul 87

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Comrade Talyzin today received Li Zewang, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PRC in the USSR in connection with the latter's departure from the Soviet Union. [date not specified]

PRC PRESIDENT PROTESTS JAPANESE POLITICAL PRESSURE

PM101835 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jul 87 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "On Chinese-Japanese Relations"]

[Text] Beijing, 9 July -- China is protesting about Japan's attempts to use economic levers to exert political pressure on it and to foist specific political decisions on it. XINHUA reports that PRC President Li Xiannian made a statement about this in a conversation with delegations from Japanese-Chinese Friendship Societies in the PRC.

While generally assessing positively the development of bilateral links, the Chinese leader at the same time stressed that recently obstacles have appeared on this path through no fault of China. In particular, the Osaka court verdict transferring Chinese students' hostels in Kyoto to Taiwan raised the question of the "two Chinas policy" or "one China and one Taiwan." This attitude, in his words, is a violation of the principles laid down in documents defining relations between the two countries.

Moreover, individuals in Japan are trying to obtain specific political benefits by using economic assistance offered to put pressure on China. In this connection the PRC president indicated that if such attempts continue his country may review its attitude to Japanese economic assistance.

SOUTH KOREAN PRIME MINISTER, OTHERS RESIGN

LD131349 Moscow TASS in English 1200 GMT 13 Jul 87

[Text] Tokyo July 13 TASS -- South Korean dictator Chon Tu-hwan, forced to manoeuvres by the massive movement for democratisation, today accepted the resignation of five ministers, including minister for the interior largely responsible for the repressions. Prime Minister Lee Se ki [name and title as received] also resigns for health reasons. The aim of the manoeuvring on the part of the head of the antipopular regime is to give a more decent image to the government and receive a chance to preserve control over the complicated political situation in the country.

A press conference was held today at the headquarters of the main oppositional Democratic Party for Reunification, at which its chairman Kim Yong-sam urged unity among the oppositional parties. He also said that last week's "selective" release of political prisoners calls into question the sincerety of the authorities' striving to meet popular demands to put an end to the dictatorship and carry out democratic reforms. He reaffirmed the refusal by the opposition to hold talks with the ruling circles on constitutional changes and direct presidential talks until all prisoners of conscience are set free. He said that some 3,000 people were jailed in South Korea for opposition to the country's dictatorial regime.

Kim Yong-sam demanded the creation of a neutral cabinet to hold a national referendum on a new constitution and direct presidential elections.

KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA ON DPRK-ROK DIVIDE

PM131009 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jul 87 p 3

[A. Platkovskiy article: "Divided Peninsula. Month of Solidarity With Korean People's Struggle for Withdrawal of Foreign Troops From South Korea and Country's Unification Continues"]

[Text] Deep underground in a U.S. state there is the concrete bunker of a Pentagon command center. Here the military brass of the rank of at least general or admiral responsible for operational leadership of all branches of the U.S. Armed Forces on a global scale are on duty 24 hours a day. Along the walls there are control panels for communications with U.S. military groups abroad. The "Defcon-4" indicator is lit up on one of the control panels, showing enhanced combat readiness. It has been on constantly for many years now, recording the state of the military situtation on the Korean peninsula.

There, across the ocean, thousands of kilometers from the United States, strategic bombers carrying nuclear weapons are patrolling airspace close to the DPRK borders. U.S. Navy ships and submarines sail in the waters off the peninsula. One of the most powerful U.S. military groupings is stationed in the territory south of the 38th parallel.

The last shot heralding the end of the shameful U.S. aggression rang out in Korea 34 years ago. But there is still no peace on Korean soil. There is only an armistice. The 240-km military demarcation line dividing the peninsula into two parts along the 38th parallel remains the source of dangerous military tension. It cuts through the hearts of Koreans living in the north and south.

...At dawn on 25 June 1950 troops of the South Korean puppet regime crossed the 38th parallel and moved northward. A few days later U.S. aircraft started bombing DPRK cities.

Running up against heroic resistance from the DPRK People's Army and the entire Korean people, the aggressors relied mainly on massive bombardments of peaceful cities and villages. More than 400,000 bombs were dropped on Pyongyang alone -- one for every inhabitant of the city. Major cities like Wonsan, Hamhung, and Hungnam were almost entirely destroyed.

In essence this was genocide. "We want to kill as many Chinese and Koreans as possible," M. Ridgeway, commander of the U.S. forces in Korea, stated (units of Chinese volunteers helped the DPRK repel the aggression). Those whose orders he fulfilled also shared the U.S. soldiers' way of thinking. Scenarios for a repeat of Hiroshima in Korea were examined in the Washington elite throughout the 3 years of the aggression. But they were afraid: By that time the United States had lost its nuclear monopoly.

Years and decades passed. The U.S. nuclear threat continues to hang over the peninsula, in the southern part of which more than 1,000 lethal weapons are sited. The "organization and functions manual" of the U.S. troops in South Korea, which came into the hands of the Japanese weekly ASAHI JANARU, speaks openly of plans to deliver a nuclear strike in the Far East in the event of "emergency circumstances."

In these conditions the DPRK's efforts to reduce tension on the peninsula acquire a particular topicality. Last year Pyongyang produced the initiative for turning the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone. A series of steps were adopted by the DPRK Government to create an atmosphere of trust between north and south, including the suggestion of high-level military-political talks. With Washington's support, Seoul continues to ignore the DPRK's peace initiatives.

OSAKA GOVERNOR CONTINUES VISIT TO SIBERIA

LD131649 Moscow TASS in English 1605 GMT 13 Jul 87

[Text] Irkutsk July 13 TASS -- Sakae Kishi, governor of Osaka prefecture in Japan, continues acquainting himself with prospects for the economic development of Siberia and the Far East to determine the possibilities of the participation by the business community of Osaka prefecture. He came to the USSR at the invitation of the Russian Federation Council of Ministers.

During the talks with the leaders of Irkutsk region areas of possible cooperation were outlined. These areas include developing forest and mineral resources, social infrastructure of new territorial and production complexes, extention of facilties for tourism, leisure, sports and medical treatment on the shore of Lake Baykal. Sakaei Kishi expressed satisfaction with his trip of the Far East and Siberia. He is also going to visit Novosibirsk, Moscow, and Leningrad.

Comments on Soviet Ties

LD110822 Moscow TASS in English 0758 GMT 11 Jul 87

[Text] Khabarovsk July 11 TASS -- Sakae Kishi, governor of the Osaka Prefecture, has expressed interest in fostering ties between the Japanese prefecture of Osaka and the Far Eastern region of the USSR.

He arrived in the USSR at the invitation of the Council of Ministers of the Russian Federation and was staying in Khabarovsk on July 10-11.

People in Japan show strong interest in advancing the economy of Siberia and the Soviet Far East, said Sakae Kishi. We are aware of that region's growing role in the economy of the entire country. The purpose of my visit is to explore possibilities for cooperation of enterprises in the Osaka prefecture, especially small- and medium-size ones, with the Soviet Unions.

The meetings with senior executives of the Khabarovsk territory bear out that such ties have real prospects. I hope that the results of the trip will become propitious on the whole and we will be able to identify concrete areas of our contacts before long.

The guest saw the sights of the city and laid flowers at the eternal fire of the memorial of glory.

JAPAN CRITICIZED ON ANNIVERSARY OF 'AGGRESSION'

PM101803 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 July 1987 Morning Edition carries on page 5 under the headline "Not Forgetting the Lessons of History; How Japanese Aggression Against China Started 50 Years Ago" a 1,000-word own Political Observer Vikentiy Matveyev article on the 50th anniversary of the Japanese invasion of China. Matveyev states that the Soviet Union gave China material as well as moral support, with 3,665 Soviet "military specialists" operating in China by mid-February 1939.

He concludes: "That is the past. But the past is by no means fully archived. Even now militarist circles in Japan celebrate pages of Japan's history that ought to be branded. Even now some people in Japan would like to view its neighboring countries as a 'sphere of exploitation.' This is not a trivial matter. Just as Washington's steps aimed at expediting military preparations in Japan -- irrespective of the pretext on which such attempts are made -- are not a trivial matter. We will not forget that the flames of World War II flared to the accomplishment of anticommunist, anti-Soviet slogans.

"And today, looking back at the events of 50 years ago, it is particularly apposite to point out that the interests of stability, security, and peace require attention to everything that may threaten the peoples. That is why the question placed on the agenda by our country of creating in Asia and the Pacific region the conditions for ensuring reliable security there -- and, consequently, lasting and indissoluble peace -- is so important."

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 July 1987 First Edition carries on page 3 under the headline "The Peoples Remember; The Chinese People's National-Liberation War Against Japanese Aggression Started 50 Years Ago" a 1,300-word Lieutenant Colonel A. Prikhodchenko article on the same subject. He states that the Soviet Union was the only country to give "struggling China comprehensive aid" and that the "courage and heroism shown by the Chinese people during the war years were an important contribution to the victory over fascism and Japanese militarism."

He concludes: "One cannot fail to be alarmed by the desire of Japanese ruling circles to hide the monstrous crimes committed by the Japanese militarists on Chinese soil from new generations. The present outburst of indignation in all the Asian countries has been caused by the attempts to bring into the school textbooks formulas which describe the aggression against China as simply the 'introduction of troops' and the terrible massacre of the peaceful inhabitants of Nanjing as an 'incident.' [paragraph continues]

This approach can also be seen in the attempts to make heroes of sadists and killers and to present them in the eyes of young people as so many 'fearless and irreproachable samurai.'

"Furthermore, this distortion of history is aimed not only at the Japanese but at the populations of other Asian countries. Those who see themselves as the heirs of the imperial army are sparing no efforts to present the stepping up of Japan's military might as a benefit for all Asian peoples and as a guarantee against the 'Soviet military threat.' But it should not be forgotten that the war in China started under the cover of similar fabrications. The lessons of the Chinese people's national-liberation war against Japanese aggression impel us to be vigilant."

MURAKHOVSKIY ATTENDS MOSCOW MONGOLIA DAY MEETING

PM101312 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jul 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Fraternal Mongolia's Holiday"]

[Text] A ceremonial meeting of representatives of the capital's working people was held in Moscow 9 July to mark the 66th anniversary of the Mongolian people's revolution.

Taking part in the meeting were V.S. Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, leaders of a number of ministries and departments, and representatives of party, soviet, and public organizations. A delegation of the federation of Mongolian organizations of peace and friendship and the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Soviet was present, headed by D. Dashdobdon, chairman of a Mongolian state committee.

U.S. BASES THREAT TO PHILIPPINE SECURITY

PM131303 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jul 87 First Edition p 5

["Commentator's Column" by Dmitriy Kosyrev: "Will The Bases Remain?"]

[Text] This question is gradually becoming one of the Philippine government's most important problems. It refers to the two biggest U.S. Air Force and naval bases outside the United States -- Clark Field and Subic Bay, not far from Manila.

Time is getting short. The agreement under which the bases are on Philippine soil expires in 1991. Talks on the matter have been set for next year. Now a report has come in from Manila: A working group, comprising representatives of a number of Philippine departments, has set to work examining the bases question.

Washington, of course, has been conducting a "softening up" operation for some years now in preparation for the forthcoming talks. To a considerable extent the entire complex of relations between the two countries is being built around the bases. This is evidenced by the U.S. special services' constant efforts to interfere in literally all the tumultuous events that have occurred in this country of late and by the U.S. warships which invariably appear off the Philippines coast on the eve of an election, referendum, and so forth.

It must be said that Washington's "arguments" in any discussion of the question of bases are pretty "weighty." There is, for example, the Philippines' financial dependence on the United States. Remember too the government's chosen course of attracting foreign, above all U.S., capital investments to revive the economy. One must also consider the fact that many Philippine military and political figures have close links with the United States. There are rightist and ultrarightist organizations secretly financed by the CIA, including ones which are in favor of the Philippines joining the United States. One should not discount either the many years of skillful propaganda of "allied" or "special" relations between the two countries.

These are all serious factors which will affect the course of future talks. I believe they will also play their part in the event of a national referendum on bases, which the country's leaders are talking of as a possibility.

But there is another aspect to the matter. The Philippines are not what they were 20 or even 10 years ago. There has been an upsurge in national pride and indignation at the humiliating foreign military presence. A new constitution was adopted this year, which says that the country is pursuing a nonnuclear policy. And when there were protest demonstrations the other day outside the American Embassy in Manila and outside U.S. bases, the participants demanded the immediate removal of the bases, without waiting for 1991, since their presence contradicts the constitution.

No matter how the bases question is resolved in the future, it is clear that their presence on Philippine soil not only poses a threat to the country's security, but also complicates the situation in the Asian-Pacific region as a whole.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CONSULAR DELEGATION IN ISRAEL

Visits Jerusalem; Antipov Interviewed

TA131728 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 13 Jul 87

[Text] A Soviet consular delegation, which arrived in Israel last night, visited Jerusalem today. The delegation members held talks with Moscow patriarch representatives at the Russian Orthodox mission. Although this is the first official visit by Soviet diplomats since relations between the two countries were broken off in 1967, Israeli officials are playing down the significance of the consular delegation.

The delegation is headed by the deputy director of the Soviet Foreign Ministry's Consular Department, Yevgeniy Antipov. Among its members are Yuriy Plikhin, one of the Soviet diplomats who took part in the first round of contacts between Soviet and Israeli officials at Helsinki last August. A representative of the Soviet Foreign Ministry's Middle East Department is also in the delegation.

The Soviet officials are officially here to inspect Russian property owned by the Orthodox Church in Israel and to meet with Soviet citizens living here.

Reporter Alan Ben-'Ami spoke with Yevgeniy Antipov about their mission:

[Begin recording] [Ben-'Ami] Do you intend to request any discussion at all with any of the Israeli officials or ministers?

[Antipov] We have very limited tasks here: to serve the Soviet citizens permanently living in Israel, and then to make an inventory of the Soviet property, and that's all.

[Ben-'Ami] You don't intend to look into the question of the peace conference, the international peace conference, or diplomatic relations between Israel and Russia?

[Antipov] No, no. We don't have any political tasks.

[Ben-'Ami] What would be the role of an international peace conference, particularly of those members not directly involved with the Middle East conflict?

[Antipov] You know, all these countries are the permanent countries of the Security Council, and if we are saying the issue of the conference should be under the auspices of the United Nations, certainly their roles also should be taken into consideration.

[Ben-'Ami] Would it be accepted, though, that the conference would not be able to impose any solutions or to veto any agreements reached between the sides directly involved?

[Antipov] I believe it is too early to speak about it, but certainly if something will be imposed on the conference, it won't last long, you know. [end recording]

Antipov Comments on Relations

TA140617 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0500 GMT 14 Jul 87

[Telephone interview with Yevgeniy Antipov, deputy director of the Soviet Foreign Ministry Consular Department, by Ilana Dayan; the interview is in English with interviewer's translation into Hebrew after each question and answer -- live]

[Text] [Dayan] Good morning, Mr Antipov.

[Antipov] Good morning.

[Dayan] Welcome to Israel.

[Antipov] Thank you.

[Dayan] Would you please tell us what you are looking for in Israel, because we have all sorts of ideas.

[Antipov] You know, we are a group of Soviet consular workers. We came here with two tasks to fulfill here. First of it is to make an entry of the Soviet property in Israel, and the second one is to document the Soviet citizens living permanently in Israel.

[Dayan] Mr Antipov, I must ask you: Is that all? You are talking politics; you are talking about an international convention and you are talking maybe about diplomatic relations with Israel. After all, you could have just sent a clerk to find the property of the Soviet state in Israel.

[Antipov] You know, we have only these two limited tasks to fulfill here in Israel. To speak about any political task would be speculation.

[Dayan] Speculation that you wouldn't do.

[Antipov] Yes.

[Dayan] You wouldn't be a partner for such speculation?

[Antipov] No, I wouldn't.

[Dayan] We heard that our foreign minister and prime minister said that they are not going to initiate any kind of meeting with them. Would you be interested in a meeting with Mr Peres or Mr Shamir?

[Antipov] You know, if we are invited to have any meetings, certainly as guests we would agree to those meetings.

[Dayan] But you are not going to initiate any kind of meeting?

[Antipov] You know, we are guests here.

[Dayan] Mr Antipov, we are talking about a kind of advancement in our relations with Moscow; you are talking about glasnost for over 2 years. Would you say that establishing or renewing the diplomatic relations between Israel and the Soviet Union nowadays are closer than they were ever before?

[Antipov] You know, the position of the Soviet Union is quite clear and it was widely spread by the Soviet press and the Soviet statesmen. It's the following: The normalization of the situation in the Middle East should come first, and it could be achieved through an international conference with the participation of all the parties interested and the five permanent members of the Security Council of the United Nations.

[Dayan] Including the PLO, Mr Antipov?

[Antipov] Certainly. It is an interested party and it represents the Palestinian people.

[Dayan] You know, Mr Antipov, we are talking about another condition. We are talking about Soviet Jews who want to come to Israel, who want to go out of the Soviet Union. Yuliy Edelstein came here yesterday after years of wanting to come to Israel. Would you say that is a new trend in the Soviet Union, to let Soviet Jewry out?

[Antipov] You know, it is not a new trend. Also, these years the Soviet Jews who would like to leave the Soviet Union did that, but the number was different. You know, you can't plan beforehand how many people would like to make a request to leave the Soviet Union. But all these years, those people who would like to leave the Soviet Union did so.

[Dayan] Maybe I don't get you right. Would you say that every Jew that wants to come out of the Soviet Union, that wants to come to Israel, that wants to go anywhere else in the world can do so, including Ida Nudel?

[Antipov] You know, there are also circumstances which don't permit some people, not only Jewish people but some other nationalities, to leave the Soviet Union. It is the state security and some other reasons. But, if there are no obstacles, the people wishing to leave the Soviet Union can do it freely.

[Dayan] Mr Antipov, how do you find Israel after 24 hours?

[Antipov] It is difficult to say, but at first glance it is a beautiful country.

[Dayan] And the people?

[Antipov] And the people, I met only correspondents.

[Dayan] No wonder. Is that the way you expected to find us?

[Antipov] You know, I think we will stay here a little bit longer, for about maybe 3 months, and we will have a chance to meet the people.

[Dayan] You don't have a plan to stay for good.

[Antipov] I am looking forward to seeing my family.

[Dayan] Mr Antipov, thank you very much and have a nice time here in Israel.

[Antipov] Thank you.

Antipov Downplays Visit

TA140743 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 14 Jul 87 pp 1, 11

[Report by Roni Shaqed]

[Excerpt] "There is nothing to discuss regarding a visit to the Soviet Union by an Israeli delegation because there are no Israeli citizens living there and the Israeli Government has no property there." This was said yesterday by Yevgeniy Antipov, the head of the Soviet delegation that arrived for a visit to Israel.

The official task of the delegation which arrived on Sunday night by air from Larnaca, Cyprus, is to examine the situation of Soviet citizens living in Israel and review Soviet property in Israel.

Antipov said "there is no room to interpret the delegations arrival in Israel as a step toward the establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and Israel." Despite this, commentators see the delegations' arrival as part of a Soviet attempt to preserve low-level relations with Israel toward the possible establishment of an international conference on peace in our area. The commentators also believe the delegation's arrival constitutes the high point -- to date -- of a process of rapproachement between the two countries. [passage omitted]

Jamming of Broadcasts Stops

TA140457 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 14 Jul 87

[Text] Coincident with the arrival of the Soviet consular delegation yesterday is Moscow's decision to stop jamming Voice of Israel's Hebrew-language broadcasts to the Soviet Union. The Soviets have interfered with the broadcasts since 1972. Hebrew University Sovietologist Mikha'ela Gursky believes the move may amount to part of an overall new policy. The Voice of Israel's Russian, Georgian, and Bukharan transmission are still being jammed.

Jamming Resumes

TA141813 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 14 Jul 87

[Text] This evening the Soviets jammed Voice of Israel's broadcasts to Europe as usual. Our monitor Michael Gurdus believes that the jamming of broadcasts was stopped yesterday due to technical reasons only. In any event, this evening's jamming is stronger than usual.

CPSU DELEGATION MEETS WITH SIERRA LEONE OFFICIALS

PM030947 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jul 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "CPSU Delegation in Sierra Leone"]

[Text] Freetown, 1 Jul -- "We followed the work of the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum with great interest. The restructuring of the Soviet economy gives enterprises greater independence in combination with centralized planning," Salia Jusu-Sheriff, member of the leading council of the All People's Congress [APC] party and second vice-president of Sierra Leone, said during a reception for the CPSU delegation headed by G.A. Anchabadze, secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, which is on a visit here at the invitation of the APC leadership.

The changes which are taking place in your country are being received with satisfaction in Sierra Leone, Salia Jusu-Sheriff noted. Your plans are very interesting and your experience will be useful for other countries too, including African countries.

The CPSU delegation was also received by Foreign Minister A.K. Koroma.

Delegation Ends Visit

PM081809 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Jul 87 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report under the general heading: "Exchange Of Experience"]

[Text] Freetown, 3 Jul -- A CPSU delegation headed by G.A. Anchabadze, Georgian Communist Party Central Committee secretary, which had been in Sierra Leone at the invitation of the leadership of the All People's Congress [APC] party, left for home on 2 July.

On the final day of the visit it went to the APC headquarters where there was a conversation on questions of establishing interparty cooperation between the CPSU and APC. The Sierra Leonean side expressed gratitude to the CPSU, the Soviet Government, and the entire Soviet people for supporting the Republic in various spheres, particularly emphasizing the importance of CPSU assistance in training national cadres.

On the same day the CPSU delegation also visited the Republic's Health Ministry, the capital's municipal councils, and the printing works of the APC organ -- the newspaper WE YONE.

The CPSU delegation headed by G.A. Anchabadze, Georgian Communist Party Central Committee secretary, returned to Moscow from the Republic of Sierra Leone on 3 July. The delegation had been in Sierra Leone at the invitation of the APC party.

SILAYEV, CSSR'S GERLE DISCUSS NUCLEAR PLANTS

Sign Development Protocol

AU141618 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 10 Jul 87 p 1

[CTK report: "Czechoslovak-Soviet Negotiations on the Utilization of Nuclear Power Concluded"]

[Text] Moscow (CTK correspondent) -- The 11th session of CSSR and USSR Government plenipotentiaries for realizing the CSSR-USSR cooperation program in CSSR nuclear power development up to the year 1990 ended in Moscow on Thursday [9 July] with the signing of a protocol.

The Czechoslovak delegation was led by CSSR Deputy Premier Ladislav Gerle and the Soviet delegation by Ivan Silayev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

The session primarily assessed CSSR-USSR cooperation in constructing CSSR nuclear power plants. It also dealt with issues of mutual cooperation in further enhancing operational safety in nuclear power plants. The participants also dealt with certain issues linked with fulfilling the third priority trend of the Comprehensive Program of Scientific-Technical Progress of CEMA Member Countries Up to the Year 2000, which concerns the accelerated development of nuclear power engineering.

The same day the two representatives also concluded their consultations on the programmatic concept of developing Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation in engineering. They discussed the main tasks in collaborating CSSR and USSR engineering complexes and the possibilities of further expanding and deepening it. They also focused attention on the contribution of engineering to the acceleration of scientific-technical progress.

In the course of negotiations between L. Gerle and I. Silayev, a CSSR-USSR agreement was concluded on Thursday [9 July] on cooperation in the production of video recorders. The agreement was signed by Milan Kubat, CSSR minister of electrotechnical industry, and Vladislav Kolesnikov, USSR minister of the electronics industry. The agreement envisages that the CSSR will participate in the production cooperation by delivering mechanical video recorder parts to the USSR. On the other hand, the Soviet Union will be supplying the CSSR with certain electronic modules for video recorder production.

The two ministers also signed a CSSR-USSR agreement on specialization of the production of electronic parts and on increased deliveries of them to the CSSR.

CTK Interviews Gerle on Talks

LD092318 Prague CTK in English 2021 GMT 9 Jul 87

[Text] Moscow July 9 (CTK Correspondent) -- Czechoslovak Deputy Premier Ladislav Gerle told CTK at the close of his working visit to the Soviet Union today that his talks with Soviet officials concerned practically all ranges of questions and problems linked to the implementation of the Czechoslovak-Soviet joint program in the nuclear power industry.

Besides concrete problems concerning the construction of nuclear power plants in Czechoslovakia, also discussed were questions linked to accelerated development of the nuclear power industry in the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) member states, Ladislav Gerle said adding that Czechoslovak organizations are achieving good results in this direction.

He stated that Czechoslovakia can not only be satisfied with the results achieved in the sphere of the nuclear power industry to date but can also lay down ever higher and more challenging goals, Ladislav Gerle said.

As for cooperation in engineering, Ladislav Gerle and his Soviet counterpart Ivan Silayev discussed concrete deliveries of engineering products.

Also discussed was the question of creating a joint Czechoslovak-Soviet venture whose basis would be the Rostselmash corporation in Rostov on the Don producing combine harvesters. Jointly produced would be air-conditioning equipment, tractors and other agricultural machines, the Czechoslovak deputy premier said.

The Czechoslovak delegation led by Ladislav Gerle left for home later in the day.

ACADEMY OF SCIENCES INVITES CSSR EXILE TO MEETING

PM131159 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 8 Jul 87 p 9

[Karin Bojs report: "Charter 77 Leader Invited to Soviet Union"]

[Text] Nuclear physicist Frantisek Janouch has attended a conference in Novosibirsk at the invitation of the Soviet Academy of Sciences.

Frantisek Janouch, who has resided in Sweden since 1974, is one of the leaders of Charter 77. He lost his job at Prague University because of his criticism of the regime.

When he left Czechoslovakia he was stripped of his Czechoslovak citizenship.

He has not been to the Soviet Union for 17 years but he has had good contacts with Soviet nuclear physicists since he studied there in the fifties. He is a friend of Andrey Sakharov, among others.

"The fact that an exiled East European intellectual has been invited to the Soviet Union would have been unthinkable in the past," Zdenek Hejzlav of the Foreign Policy Institute said. He interprets the invitation to Janouch as a new and positive development in Soviet political life.

Frantisek Janouch himself also sees his participation in the nuclear physics conference in Novosibirsk as a sign of a new openness.

"After all, I have published several books and articles containing criticism of the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia, so they must know who I am. It can hardly be a mistake that I was given an entry visa," said Janouch, who was unwilling to make any further comment on his trip at the present time.

BIRYUKOVA, DELEGATES BEGIN BULGARIAN VISIT

Depart for Sofia 13 July

PM141223 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jul 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Bulgaria's Guests"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan for ties between the CPSU and the BCP, a CPSU delegation headed by CPSU Central Committee Secretary A.P. Biryukova left for Bulgaria 13 July.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by CPSU Central Committee Secretary E. Khristov and other officials. Soviet Ambassador to Bulgaria L.I. Grekov was also in the welcoming party.

During the second half of the day the CPSU delegation laid wreaths at the G. Dimitrov Mausoleum and the V.I. Lenin monument in the center of Sofia. Then the Soviet guests met with BCP Central Committee Secretary E. Kristov. Information was exchanged on the fraternal parties' practical work in implementing the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, the 13th BCP Congress, and of subsequent plenums of their Central Committees and on the progress of restructuring the economy and other spheres of the two countries' life. Much attention was deveoted to the work of the CPSU and the BCP aimed at the fuller satisfaction of people's needs for high-grade consumer goods and to questions of enhancing the effectiveness of Soviet-Bulgarian cooperation in this sphere.

Visit Botivgrad Combine

LD150541 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 14 Jul 87

[From the "Vremya" newscast; A. Naymushin video report]

[Text] The stay of a CPSU delegation headed by Comrade Biryukova in Bulgaria continues. The delegation visited a technological-chemical combine in the town of Botivgrad today. The Soviet guests familiarized themselves with the production facility and the life of the collective. Here they produce wallpaper; floor and wall coverings; plastics and films for furniture; and various biological preparations used in the food, pharmaceutical, and leather industries. A proportion of the output of this enterprise goes to the Soviet Union. We know it under the name (Botex), that is the name of the trading company of the combine. The Plastkhim production association, which includes the Botivgrad combine, has concluded an agreement according to which goods worth more than 60 million leva will go to the USSR.

Aleksandra Pavlovna Biryukova and delegation members took an interest in how production is related to the consumers' demands, just as in how a production increase is combined with the high standard of the items. Now, under conditions of self-management, work has become more dynamic and more sensitive to customer demand. Ahead of the CPSU delegation are meetings at other enterprises in Bulgaria.

MOSCOW WEEKLY CITES FOREIGN MEDIA ON RUST AFFAIR

PM071446 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 8 Jul 87 p 9

[N. Vetlova article under the rubric "From the Foreign Press": "The Lessons of Rust's Adventure"]

[Text] Little by little the ballyhoo created by the Western press over M. Rust's violation of Soviet airspace is dying down. Sober voices are beginning to be heard more and more forcefully calling for this action not to be treated as an amusing "hussar's prank," but for the necessary lesson to be learned from it for the entire international security system.

As practice shows, such adventures are not all that unusual. "No country is guaranteed against surprises of this kind," Paris' LE MONDE writes in connection with Rust's flight. "Despite ultramodern air defense systems and the use of AWACS radar planes above its territory, the United States does not always intercept smugglers' planes violating the borders from the direction of Rio Grande and the Gulf of Mexico. In France, light aircraft have been landed even in the Champs Elysees, two steps from the presidential palace...With low altitude flights, radars either go 'blind' entirely, or lose the ability to survey significant sectors of space, which any violator can take advantage of." Therefore, the newspaper sums up, "all countries without exception are defenseless against incursions into their national airspace...."

A section of the West German press is also drawing serious conclusions. The magazine STERN describes a flight which was repeated over FRG territory in a plane of exactly the same type used by Rust (a Cessna-172) and using his tactics. The experienced pilot kept to a low altitude, enabling him to remain invisible to radar. "A minute after takeoff," the correspondent who was on board writes, "we reached an altitude of 120 meters. So as not to enter the zone of operation of the radar at the Bundeswehr air base in Itzehoe, it was necessary to descend rapidly...Now, if the guys at the air base did see us on the screen, they would not be able to determine what they were dealing with. They would be none the wiser if, instead of us, a Soviet plane had made an incursion here at low altitude from across the Baltic Sea."

The West German magazine DER SPIEGEL, citing experts, also stresses that on a hedgehopping flight, planes of the Cessna type could not be detected by radar at all.

"This is not a case where we should rejoice in the Soviet Union's misfortune," Professor John Allen writes in THE NEW YORK TIMES. "The young pilot made us think about our own security system, and especially SDI...Once again we have witnessed a dramatic failure of highly complex technological systems which, at critical moments, depend on people; we have witnessed the technology designed to help strengthen national security failing, and thereby weakening it."

Efforts to "ensure your own security through criminally high spending on ever more sophisticated technology" are senseless, the magazine DER SPEIGEL writes, as if to sum up the opinion of Western observers.

INVESTIGATION INTO RUST FLIGHT CONTINUES

LD131433 Hamburg DPA in German 1409 GMT 13 Jul 87

[Text] Moscow (DPA) -- According to official Soviet information, the investigations into the case of the Hamburg private pilot Mathias Rust are continuing, a Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman told DPA today in reply to an inquiry. The spokesman pointed out once more the normal investigation period of 2 months which had not yet lapsed. Rust landed in Red Square before the Kremlin on 28 May.

The head of the legal and consular department of the German Embassy in Moscow will be visiting Rust this week in Lefortovo Prison. This will be the third consular visit by an embassy member to the 19-year old. The exact date is not yet known.

FRG CONSUL MAKES THIRD VISIT TO IMPRISONED RUST

AU141340 Paris AFP in English 1322 GMT 14 Jul 87

[Text] Moscow, July 14 (AFP) -- West German consul Gerhard Schroembgens Tuesday paid a third consular visit to Mathias Rust, the West German youth detained in Lefortovo prison here since landing a light plane in Red Square on May 28, West German embassy officials said here.

At 4:00 p.m. (1200 GMT), the embassy spokesman told AFP that the consul had not yet returned to the embassy from the afternoon visit. A Soviet foreign ministry spokesman, confirming that the consular visit was scheduled, told a news conference that Mr. Rust was "feeling fine."

The embassy spokesman would not give further details. Asked whether any members of the delegation of West German president Richard von Weizsaecker, who visited Moscow last week, had met with the 19-year-old prisoner, the spokesman said "absolutely not."

Mr. von Weizsaecker discussed the Rust case with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, but would not give details on their discussions.

An embassy representative was also present when Mr. Rust's parents visited him in jail last month, but the embassy insists that these did not constitute consular visits.

The latest meeting comes amid suggestions in the West German press that Mr. Rust could be expelled after being tried for violating Soviet air space upon conclusion of an official investigation.

His low-level flight across Soviet territory from Helsinki led to the early retirement of the defence minister and dismissal of the Soviet air defence force commander.

Investigation To End Soon

DW141013 Hamburg ARD television Network in German 2030 GMT 14 Jul 87

[Announcer-read Report]

[Text] The Soviet investigation into the case of FRG sports pilot Mathias Rust is drawing to a close. That was learned by an FRG Embassy staff member when he visited Rust in his Moscow prison today. According to the FRG embassy, Rust is doing well. The official responsible for conducting the investigations, however, did not give the exact date of the end of the investigation.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON RYZHKOV VISIT TO AUSTRIA

PM141025 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jul 87 First Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading: "Meetings In Austria"]

[Text] Linz, 10 Jul -- On Thursday evening [9 July] USSR Council of Ministers Chairman N.I. Ryzhkov had a meeting with representatives of Austrian trade, industry, and financial circles.

N.I. Ryzhkov addressed the meeting participants, saying:

Austria is rightly called the crossroads of East-West trade. So I welcomed the offer to discuss with you the prospects for Soviet-Austrian economic relations.

There is every reason to give a positive assessment of the present level of our cooperation in the economic sphere. Such an assessment was made at CPSU Central Committee General Secretary M.S. Gorbachev's meeting with the Austrian federal chancellor last year. Soviet-Austrian trade is characterized by a figure of the order of R1.5 billion per year. There is a solid legal treaty basis for its development. We have worked hard to explore one another's markets.

All these positive results have a deep foundation. The constant and fruitful development of Soviet-Austrian relations is a law-governed process. Austria's State Treaty and Law on Permanent Neutrality were a historic turning point in Austria's destiny and in Soviet-Austrian relations. They created the main condition for their successful development, which is mutual trust. And we are all well aware that in the sphere of business relations this fact is of enormous significance.

Several acute problems have arisen today which to some extent affect the majority of countries and seriously hinder international economic relations. Most of them are also interrelated. The fall in the rate of growth of international trade, unstable financial and currency systems, and the explosion of protectionism are in many respects due to global problems such as international debts and the arms race, which is consuming more and more of developing countries' resources and undermining their solvency. All this is hindering the development of economic links and making prospects in the trade sphere less clear.

In these conditions there are limits to the reserves further widening trade in traditional areas and in the exchange of traditional Soviet export goods for Austrian industrial products. So it is time we thought of a new model of cooperation managment which would bolster our trade with more highly developed relations in the industrial sphere and specialization and cooperation between individual sectors and within individual sectors and would link trade more closely to production and science. This is also dictated by the processes which are currently taking place in the Soviet Union and which are very substantially changing the face of our country as a business partner for Western countries.

These changes in the Soviet economy are conditioned not by external factors, but by the logic of its internal development and sociopolitical processes in Soviet society, which are everywhere called restructuring for short. The point is not that we want to take a new look at the world market, but that the development of the Soviet economy has reached the stage where intensification is both possible and essential. The extensive method of quantitative growth cannot now ensure the solution of the current tasks. Hence the policy of restructuring. In the economic sphere this policy means changing the very foundations of production organization, placing the accent on technical progress, bringing productivity factors into play, and reducing production expenditure to a minimum.

It is to these tasks that the updated mechanism for the management of the country's foreign economic links is geared. It is an integral part of the new social mechanism of management defined by the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum and the laws adopted at the USSR Supreme Soviet session in June. Now enterprises are taking the leading role in Soviet economic life and foreign trade, and their economic rights and responsiblity are being radically widened. The nature of their economic activity is also changing. Formerly the enterprise had nothing to do with foreign market sales and viewed the results of foreign trade operations with indifference, but now the situation will be different. The enterprise's overall economic indicators will also depend on how effective foreign trade operations are. The consumer and the market, domestic and foreign, will have the final say when it comes to assessing its work.

As representatives of the business world, it will be apparent to you that our industry is really learning to trade, to compete. Last year several ministries and enterprises were given the right to go into the foreign market. This year these "tyros" have accounted for 20 percent of our foreign economic turnover and 40 percent of the trade in machinery and equipment.

In our talks with Chancellor Vranitzky and members of the Austrian Government questions of further developing trade and economic links between our countries occupied a prominent place. We have a mutual interest here, fine experience of cooperation, and trust of one another which has stood the test of time. We are setting two main tasks: First, to stabilize the level of our trade, and, second, to outline the prospects of its future growth.

Accordingly, we talked about a number of specific questions: concluding new contracts and increasing mutual deliveries of goods which might be of interest to our countries; and carrying current talks through to completion. Of course, the successful completion of talks on all these questions will depend on how suitable the Austrian proposals are from the viewpoint of their commercial and technical terms. Indeed, the economic reform demands that our enterprises pay special attention to questions of improving the technical standard quality, and effectiveness of foreign trade operations.

We also mentioned that the changes in economic life in the Soviet Union are enabling those areas of our country closer to the western border of the Soviet Union to become actively involved in trade links with Austria. The agreement on Danube trade, signed today in Vienna, is intended to solve this task.

The question also arises of wider use of areas which in fact are nothing new as far as Austria's relations with West European countries are concerned, but which have not been properly developed in mutual relations between Austria and the Soviet Union.

This applies above all to production sharing. It should not, of course, amount merely to one-sided export of goods, but envisage reciprocal supplies of particular types of products or assemblies and parts.

We believe that this kind of cooperation should develop on a balanced basis. And there is great scope. It covers practically all sectors, above all machine building, the chemical industry, and others.

The organization of joint enterprises in the USSR can play an important part in the further development of Soviet-Austrian economic links. It would be nice for us if certain Austrian firms were to pioneer this area of cooperation. In the Western press, even in reputable economic journals, one encounters many pronouncements, both practical and skeptical, and from time to time ironic, in this connection.

Certainly many questions are arising in that area and we realize that our foreign partners will need time to study the economic conditions and find areas of cooperation which could be profitable for them. But irony and skepticism are hardly appropriate here. The present state of East-West economic ties is unsatisfactory. At any rate, there has been no particular progress. And the main reason for this, apart from the adverse economic situation, is the policy of artificial restrictions pursued by certain countries.

Obviously there is no need for me to talk about the levers the United States is using to hamper the development of normal economic links with the socialist countries. No one gains from this. And the countries which are interested in developing relations with the East suffer considerable harm.

Neutral Austria's independent policy on matters of the development of relations with other countries meets its national interests and enables it to make active use of potential for cooperating with its neighbors.

Today, for the first time, Western industry is faced with a real opportunity to exploit the vast potential of the Soviet market. Let this process take more than a year, let it take several years and make slow progress at the initial stage. But if the process is properly organized the prospects will be very wide. The preconditions are now taking shape for qualitatively new collaboration between the economy of the socialist countries and the economy of the capitalist countries, between West and East.

In the economic plane this collaboration leads to a considerable expansion of the world market's capacity and pushes back its present frontiers.

Political good will is a very important condition of the attainment of this goal. And one of the chief and most positive impressions that our stay in Austria has made on us is the fact that the wishes we have expressed meet with understanding and support of the Austrian Government.

We hope that they will also meet with the understanding and support and interest of Austrian business circles and will lead to wider contacts, mutually advantageous cooperation, and broader trade and economic links.

Discusses Economic Cooperation

AU101435 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1000 GMT 10 Jul 87

[Hans Buerger report on lecture given by Nikolay Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, on 9 July in Linz; recorded; Ryzhkov statements in Russian with consecutive German translation in quotation marks -- recorded]

[Text] More competition for Soviet enterprises, more responsibility of the individual managers, and opening of the borders toward the industrialized nations of the Western World -- words that only some years ago would hardly have been spoken by the USSR's highest-ranking economic coordinator. Yesterday evening at a lecture in the Upper Austrian Economic Chamber in Linz these words were the red thread running through the speech of Soviet Prime Minister Nikolay Ryzhkov, which was received with roaring applause by 220 business representatives from all over Austria.

In the wake of restructuring all internal processes, the Soviet Union will also strive for a profound change in the basis of economy, said Ryzhkov. Stronger orientation toward technical progress, fastest possible productivity increase, and highest possible reduction of production costs are the main targets at present, he said. On this basis it is thoroughly realistic to assume that trade between the Soviet Union and the Western industrialized countries will gain a new dimension, because the current state of economic relations between East and West is unsatisfactory, Ryzhkov noted.

Referring to the reasons for this Nikolay Ryhkov said: "In addition to the unfavorable economic development, the main reasons for this is the policy of artificial restrictions pursued by some countries. I obviously do not need to speak of the levers used by the United States to impede normal economic relations with the socialist countries. Nobody benefits from this. Those countries that are interested in developing their relations with the East suffer considerable losses."

The planned changes in USSR foreign trade will now facilitate economic relations of a new kind, Ryzhkov stated, because trade with only traditional goods has certain limits. Now one has to think about a new model for cooperation. This might include, among other things, intensification of efforts toward cooperation, he said. Regarding this, he himself envisages the establishment of joint ventures with Western, including Austrian, companies in the Soviet Union. At present there are about 300 proposals of this kind from the Western World, Ryzhkov pointed out.

"Now preconditions for qualitatively new interaction between the economies of the socialist countries and the economies of the capitalist countries, between West and East, are maturing."

Meets With Austrian-Soviet Society

LD101849 Moscow TASS in English 1822 GMT 10 Jul 87

[Text] Vienna July 10 TASS -- by TASS special correspondents Anatoliy Tyupayev and Vitality Chukseyev:

Nikolay Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, who is staying here on an official visit, met today with the leadership, activists and members of the Austrian-Soviet Society.

He familiarized himself with wide-ranging activities of this organization which largely aims to promote friendship and mutual understanding between the peoples of the two countries. The activists of the society, with branches in all lands of the country, do a great deal to acquaint Austrians with the history and life of the Soviet Union, the changes currently under way there, and Soviet efforts to promote detente, a lasting peace and understanding between peoples.

Meets With Austrian Communist Party

LD111222 Moscow TASS in English 1157 GMT 11 Jul 87

[Text] Vienna July 11 TASS -- TASS special correspondents Anatoliy Tyupayev and Vitaliy Chukseyev report:

On July 10, Nikolay Ryzhkov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, met the leaders of the Communist Party of Austria, Hans Kalt, member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the party Central Committee, and Johann Steiner, member of the secretariat of the party Central Committee.

Nikolay Ryzhkov warmly welcomed the Austrian comrades and conveyed to them fraternal greetings from the CPSU Central Committee and the general secretary of te CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev.

He told them about the decisions of th June plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee and the session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR on the sweeping streamlining of the management of the economy designed to speed up the Soviet state's socio-economic advancement and deepen the process of democratizing all facets of life in Soviet society.

They exchanged views on urgent issues of our time. The leaders of the Communist Party of Austria spoke, highly of Soviet foreign policy initiatives and noted that they were most widely supported among the republic's working people.

Franz Muhri informed Nikolay Ryzhkov about progress in fulfilling the decisions made at the 26th congress of the Communist Party of Austria held last March, which aim at giving fresh impetus to the struggle for the working people's social rights, peace and democracy. He expressed confidence that Nikolay Ryzhkov's visit would contribute towards developing and deepening goodneighbourly Soviet-Austrian relations.

Relations Assessed

AU102042 Vienna Television Service in German 1915 GMT 10 Jul 87

[Interview with Nikolay Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, by Franz Koessler in Vienna on 10 July; Ryzhkov statements in Russian with consecutive German translation -- videotaped]

[Text] [Ryzhkov] When we discussed the general nature of our relations with Chancellor Vranitzky, touching upon political relations we both stated to our mutual satisfaction that there are not political problems between our states. We value this fact. This is my brief reply to your question.

[Koessler] But there has been a decline in economic relations recently. The exchange of goods is not as extensive as it used to be. Do you think that a positive trend is to be expected for the future?

[Ryzhkov] It is true that goods turnover has declined over the past 2 years, and this topic was central to the talks with Chancellor Vranitzky. This decline in goods turnover is a subjective factor. In our goods turnover the export of fuels and raw materials accounts for a large portion, and it is particularly in these fields that prices in the world market have recently fallen sharply. We have analyzed trade turnover in the past 2 years and found that physcially [physikalisch] the turnover has even increased. Such a situation of course gives rise to concern. We certainly understand that the Austrian Government and the public in your country are also worried about this. Therefore, special attention was devoted to this issue during our talks. Yesterday in Linz you obviously witnessed the signing of a number of contracts which will already allow us to raise the level of the turnover in the near future. According to our estimate, contracts covering 200 million rubles were signed yesterday.

[Koessler] You know that Austria's economic situation requires the establishment of closer ties with the EC. So far the Soviet Union has sometimes seen a danger to Austria's neutrality in this. Now you seem more open to this.

[Ryzhkov] This issue was also discussed with Chancellor Vranitzky. We take a very clear position with regard to this matter. We take a very realistic view of the situation. In today's world every country that wants development must maintain economic and scientific-technological relations with other countries. And Austria is no exception, of course. We certainly understand that Austria is carrying out trade with many countries in the world, particularly with countries that belong to the EC. We see nothing unusual in this. But as far as the legal side, the legal stipulation of these relations with the EC is concerned, we are of the opinion that the rules and regulations laid down in the State Treaty must be adhered to. And we have understood from statements by Austrian officials and the Austrian Government that the government allows itself to be guided by these principles.

Reception at USSR Embassy

LD102136 Moscow TASS in English 2001 GMT 10 Jul 87

[Text] Vienna July 10 TASS -- The USSR Embassy in Vienna held a reception today on the occasion of the official visit to the Austrian Republic by Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Ryzhkov.

The reception was attneded by Austria's Federal Chancellor Franz Vranitzky, Vice Chancellor and Foreign Minister Alois Mock, other members of the cabinet, state and public figures and representatives of industrial and financial circles.

News Conference Reported

PM131501 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Jul 87 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Press Conference in Vienna"]

[Text] Vienna, 11 Jul -- A press conference was held here today by F. Vranitzky, chancellor of Austria, and N.I. Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, on the results of the official visit by the head of the Soviet Government to Austria.

Opening the press conference, F. Vranitzky stated:

On the final day of your visit here, Mr Chairman of the Council of Ministers, I would like to express my great personal satisfaction at this visit. It has reflected the high level of bilateral relations between our states and has consolidated that level even further. All our conversations and talks in Vienna and our tour of the country were conducted on the basis of mutual understanding and an awareness of the fact that the Soviet Union played a great role in the liberation of Austria and the restoration of a democratic, independent Austria. I should like to recall that the visit was also marked by good personal conversations which enriched our acquaintance. As someone deeply involved in public life, I should like to tell you that the many meetings at plants and on the streets of the cities that we visited were highly significant. I should like to note that a statesman who visits another country is usually well prepared for that visit, but Mr Ryzhkov's knowledge of Austria was not only surprising, it was astonishing. I should like to interpret this as a sign of your interest in our country. The talks covered a very broad range of questions: bilateral political and economic relations, questions of disarmament, European policy, the CSCE, and the conclusion of an agreement on the notification of accidents at nuclear power stations. And this range of themes ends with a friendly invitation to participate in a forthcoming space flight and a proposal to include an Austrian among the cosmonauts.

I would like to emphasize the great number of conversations and talks and to highlight four particularly important items. They are: disarmament, the CSCE, European policy, and our economic cooperation. During our conversations I expressed Austria's viewpoint in support of global equilibrium at the lowest possible military level. Austria is interested in eliminating nuclear weapons on the basis of proximity [likvidatsiya yadernogo oruzhiya po sosedstvu], and this concept of proximity must be interpreted quite broadly. We therefore support all proposals whether they contain a zero or a double zero option. We also have the opportunity to repeat Austria's proposal on verification.

Second, the CSCE. In the security sphere we spoke in detail about the fact that the significance of disarmament in the conventional arms sphere will increase and that for this reason the further examination of this question, that is, disarmament in the conventional arms sphere in the CSCE framework, is of very great importance. The chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers put forward a proposal to convene a conference of foreign ministers in Vienna. We actively support this proposal because it is advantageous from the viewpoint of conference venue that these meetings and conferences also be held in Vienna after the present CSCE meeting. We have already expressed our interest in this several times.

In this connection I would like to stress the desire of Austria and of the other states belonging to the so-called neutral and nonaligned group not only to be informed about all these processes but also to be heard in them.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers showed complete understanding on this point. As for human rights within the CSCE framework, I stated in my speech 2 days ago that we will strive to achieve greater openness of borders and to ensure that this process leads to a broader understanding of human rights and the implementation of cooperation in the humanitarian sphere. Work is also being done on these questions in the CSCE framework. Last year Austria settled a whole series of humanitarian questions with the Soviet authorities. At the end of the visit by the chairman of the Council of Ministers I would like to note that the questions which by now should be resolved, mainly the reunification of families, have been resolved positively. [paragraph continues]

USSR Foreign Minister E.A. Shevardnadze, speaking at the opening of the CSCE meeting in Vienna, put forward the idea of holding a human rights conference in Moscow. In our conversation we noted that Austria has a positive view toward the holding of such a conference. As soon as the conference's content and conditions are expressed in specific terms we will turn that agreement in principle into a firm stance.

Item three -- European policy. Austria's policy of rapprochement with the European community does not signify changes in its international legal status or in its relations with states not belonging to the European community.

This applies, finally, to the full and unquestioned maintenance of our neutrality policy and our status of permanent neutrality.

And item four -- economic questions. It is well known that during this visit a whole series of long-term agreements have been signed as well as a significant number of contracts with firms and statements of joint intent and that new prospects were created for future economic cooperation in general. We had an opportunity for a detailed familiarization with the new directives affecting the management of the Soviet economy. This aroused very great and active interest on the part of Austrian firms and representatives of Austrian economic circles. We also reached mutual understanding with regard to the fact that these 4 days of principled conferences should be followed by a whole series of other work.

In conclusion F. Vranitzky expressed gratitude to N.I. Ryzhkov for the visit and expressed wishes for success in the cause of restructuring Soviet society.

N.I. Ryzhkov in his statement shared his impressions of his visit to Austria and his meetings and conversations with Austrian leaders and representatives of the country's political, business, and public circles.

He said:

Speaking about the main results of our visit, it may be stated that it confirmed the continuity of the good-neighborly character of relations between our countries and highlighted the joint interest in and readiness to continue developing Soviet-Austrian cooperation both in the political and economic sphere and in the area of cultural and humanitarian ties.

A considerable part of our talks with Chancellor Vranitzky and Foreign Minister Mock was devoted to questions of the present-day international situation and problems of disarmament and averting the nuclear threat. The talks showed the closeness of the sides' views on the aforementioned questions and confirmed their joint deep interest in improving the international political climate and radically reducing military confrontation, which has acquired a particularly dangerous scale in Europe.

Today both the West and the East need confidence in the future. The awareness of the need to remove the threat of nuclear catastrophe from our continent is gaining increasing acceptance in Europeans' thinking. The question of collaboration among the political forces in Europe to whom the people have entrusted their fate is on the agenda. But very much more work needs to be done here.

The Soviet Union, as is well known, has put forward a broad and precisely scheduled program for the phased elimination of nuclear weapons leading to their full elimination everywhere by the end of this century and the prevention of the arms race in space. In the past 18 months we gave concrete form to our proposals on a number of occasions taking account not least of the Western countries' opinions. It actually formed the basis of the decisions adopted in Reykjavik.

Austrian statesman rightly emphasize the need to create a climate of confidence in relations among states. Without doubt, every step toward real disarmament will reduce the distrust among countries and engender confidence among them. The main thing is to set this process in motion. That aim would also be promoted, of course, by broadening multilateral peaceful cooperation among states.

With the aim of removing the mutual lack of trust, the Warsaw Pact states elaborated the basic provisions of their military doctrine and proposed to the NATO members that consultations be held regarding the two alliances' military doctrines. Our military doctrine is strictly defensive in character and is subordinated to a single goal -- to prevent war, both nuclear and conventional. Thus we state with the utmost responsibility that we will never be first to use nuclear weapons and we propose to build our armed forces and conventional armaments in strict accordance with thc principles of reasonable sufficiency, in other words, solely for defensive purposes.

We have still not received an intelligible answer from NATO to our proposals to hold consultations aimed at comparing the military doctrines and bringing them closer together on the basis of the principles of defense alone.

The Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva are now centered on the question of eliminating medium-range and operational and tactical mssiles in Europe. I believe that we have shown the maximum readiness to seek compromise decisions and tried to take account of the corresponding interests and wishes of both the United States and the European NATO members. Even now, however, the agreement ot our proposals is accompanied by various conditions.

I would like to hope that NATO's objections will still be removed and that the historic and truly unique opportunity to take the first step in the sphere of real disarmament will not be missed.

Europe today is looking to Vienna and hoping that the meeting of CSCE representatives in the Austrian capital will end with the adoption of worthwhile, balanced decisions and that its final documents will promote the all-European process in all the sections of the Helskinki Final Act. Our delegation at the Vienna meeting has precise instructions to act in exactly that way.

In brief, a very broad range of international problems was subjected to thorough examination. Our opinions and approaches did not coincide on all matters but we tried to achieve better mutual understanding and, I believe, we succeeded.

Trade and economic ties form a substantial part of our cooperation. They are important not only from the viewpoint of Soviet-Austrian bilateral reltions but in the broader context of East-West relations.

We have achieved quite a lot in recent years in this respect. Soviet-Austrian trade turnover has tripled in the past 10 years. A number of major point projects have been implemented.

The Chancellor and I have had a detailed discussion on all these questions. We also exchanged opinions on ways of stepping up our scientific and technical cooperation. There are considerable reserves here.

Our general desire to give even greater dynamism to Soviet-Austrian cooperation in the aforementioned spheres was expressed in the signing of a whole series of major contracts. This was discussed in detail at a meeting with business circles in Linz 2 days ago and so I will not repeat it now.

We have accumulated a certain experience of joint work in the sphere of the peaceful use of space. In my talks with the Federal Chancellor we announced that in view of the wish expressed by the Austrian side the Soviet Union will examine the possibility of carrying out a joint flight by Soviet and Austrian cosmonauts. Such a joint flight, which could perhaps be carried out in the early nineties (taking account of the time needed for preparatory work), would be an important contribution to Soviet-Austrian cooperation.

I would like to stress that the radical restructuring of the Soviet economy's management now being carried out in the Soviet Union creates favorable opportunities for the further development of our business-like cooperation. The recent CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the USSR Supreme Soviet session adopted most important decisions on the radical reform of economic management in our country.

In conclusion I would like to express my sincere satisfaction at the results of the talks and friendly conversations that I have had with Austria's leaders. I thank you for the hospitality and attention shown to us everywhere in your country. I wish the Austrian people peace and progress.

N.I. Ryzhkov and F. Vranitzky then answered many questions from correspondents. the journalists present at the press conference showed tremendous interest in the processes of the changes taking place in the Soviet Union and their influence on the Soviet economy and on economic ties with other countries.

Replying to those questions, N.I. Ryzhkov said in part: The restructuring which has been taking place in the Soviet Union in the past 2 years is gathering momentum. It has embraced all aspects of our country's life: the economy, culture, humanitarian questions, in other words, all the questions which shape our society's life. We do not hide the fact that there are difficulties on this new progressive path which the Soviet leadership is now following. Innovation is gaining ground, and not simply a cosmetic innovation but one which is radical, and it is quite natural for any innovation to meet some resistance from the old. This happens in any society, and I believe that it happens in Austria, too. For that reason we do not dramatize it, it is a natural process. The overwhelming majority in our society not only support restructuring and the actions which are no being carried out by the party and the state but also demand these changes.

Journalists drew much attention to the prospects for developing economic relations between the USSR and Austria. Answering those questions, N.I. Ryzhkov and F. Vranitzky expressed satisfaction at the results of the talks on a range of related questions and noted that great reserves exist for expanding such ties. They pointed out that specific ways of developing scientific and technical cooperation have been outlined. The main matter, in our view, the head of the Soviet Government said in this regard, is that we understood one other's view when discussing these problems.

Answers were given to other questions put by correspondents.

Visit Concludes

LD111236 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 11 Jul 87

[Text] Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR Council of Ministers chairman, who had been in Austria for an official visit, left Vienna today. At Schwecat International Airport he was seen off by Federal Chancellor Franz Vranitzky; Vice Chancellor Mock, minister of foreign affairs; and other officials. The state flags of the USSR and Austria were raised at the airport, and the national anthems of the two countries were played. Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov and Franz Vranitzky inspected the honor guard.

Telegram to Vranitzky

AU131315 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 12 Jul 87 p 2

[Text] Nikolay I. Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, sent the following telegram to Chancellor Franz Vranitzky from aboard the plane taking him back to Moscow: "Upon leaving the Republic of Austria I would like to again thank the Austrian Government and the entire Austrian people for the cordial and friendly reception we were given during our stay in your country.

"We accord great importance to the Soviet-Austrian negotiations that took place. We highly assess the results of the visit, which has proved the mutual efforts to consolidate and develop good-neighborly relations and constructive cooperation between our countries and peoples, and to make joint efforts to consolidate peace and European security.

"Nikolay I. Ryzhkov

"Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers"

Arrives in Moscow

PM131557 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Jul 87 Morning Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Visit Over"]

[Text] N.I. Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, returned from Vienna to Moscow 11 July following an official visit to Austria.

N.I. Ryzhkov was greeted at Vnukovo Airport by N.N. Slyunkov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; N.V. Talyzin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; V.S. Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; V.M. Kamentsev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; M.S. Smirtyukov, USSR Council of Ministers administrator of affairs; A.N. Volkov and S.V. Kolpakov, ministers of the USSR; Yu.M. Vorontsov, USSR first deputy foreign minister, and other officials.

The welcoming party included T. Mayr-Harting, Austrian charge d'affaires in the USSR.

SOBOLEV COMMENTS ON 'CIA STRATEGIES' IN PANAMA

LD142059 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 14 Jul 87

[Vitaliy Sobolev commentary]

[Text] The PRENSA LATINA news agency, citing the Panamanian press, reports that right-wing forces in Panama have drawn up a plan for an insurrection with the aim of toppling the government. It was due to begin during an antigovernment demonstration on the day that the Voice of America concluded its daytime broadcast with the phrase: The cover is blown. At the microphone is commentator Vitaliy Sobolev:

[Sobolev] One may believe or disbelieve this report, but it contains much that sounds like truth. The science of destabilizing unsuitable governments and of the coup d'etat has been developed thoroughly by the U.S. special services, and has been tested in practice on several occasions. It is taught almost openly to foreign cadet officers in U.S. military academies. The behavior of the rightwing opposition in Panama, as well as those details of the plan which have been published, are quite in line with CIA strategies. One might also believe this report because the rightists in Panama, together with figures in Washington, demonstrate a willingness to go all the way. They are acting in concert, putting forward the selfsame demands. The U.S. Senate has passed a special resolution on the removal of the commander of the Panamanian Armed Forces and on reelections in that country. It would be naive to think that it is merely the usual unceremonious U.S. attitude toward small countries that is expressed in this resolution. The U.S. legislators are hardly likely to have risked their reputation in idle talk. Clearly, someone informed the Senate that the situation in Panama gave grounds for expecting such a resolution to be implemented. In its turn, the resolution encouraged the Panamanian rightwingers. It was for them a guarantee of Washington's support, something they have been seeking persistently, day after day. Of course, a resolution is not money or arms. But one should not be surprised if both surface in the future. At any rate, on the eve of the rightists' banned demonstration on Friday, arms were confiscated from them and taken away in three vehicles. There were quite a lot.

As for the left-wing forces, they, too, have their own sights on government, of course. However, they resoundingly condemn the antigovernment demonstrations of organized businessmen and the right-wing parties, since it is quite evident whence these demonstrations are being directed. It is quite evident that the U.S. leadership is concerned, not over democracy in Panama, but over the need ultimately to vacate the Panama Canal zone and to hand both it and the canal back to the local powers that be. The role of Panama in the Contadora Group also bothers the United States.

Since the destabilization campaign is so clearly instigated from abroad, it is meeting with a decisive rebuff from the anti-imperialist forces of Panama and from the Latin American public. If anyone really did report to the U.S. Senate that its resolutions would be fulfilled quickly and easily, then he misled the U.S. legislators.

GORBACHEV ADDRESSES MASS MEDIA OFFICIALS

Radio Names Participants

LD141849 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 14 Jul 87

[Text] A meeting with leaders of the mass media and creative unions took place in the CPSU Central Committee, during which the participants exchanged opinions on increasing the role of the press, television, and radio broadcasting in the process of restructuring and the fulfillment of the tasks outlined by the June 1987 plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

The meeting was addressed by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary.

After the address an exchange of opinions took place. Taking part in them were Baruzdin, editor in chief of the magazine DRUZHBA NARODOV; Laptev, editor in chief of IZVESTIYA; Belyayev, editor in chief of SOVETSKAYA KULTURA; Zalygin, editor in chief of NOVYY MIR; Losev, general director of TASS; Vladimirov, editor in chief of EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA; Klimov, first secretary of the Board of the Union of Cinematographers of the USSR, Ananyev, editor in chief of OKTYABR; Borovik, chairman of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace; Mikhalkov, chairman of the Board of the Union of Writers of the RSFSR; Baklanov, editor in chief of ZNANIYE; Gribachev, editor in chief of SOVETSKIY SOYUZ; Karpov, first secretary of the Union of Writers of the USSR; Dementev, editor in chief of YUNOST; (Salynskiy), editor in chief of the magazine (TEATR); and Aksenov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting.

PRAVDA Reports Gorbachev Speech

PM151235 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jul 87 Second Edition pp 1-3

[Unattributed report: "Strengthening the Restructuring With Practical Actions"]

[Excerpts] A meeting has been held in the CPSU Central Committee with leaders of the mass media and the creative unions, during which participants exchanged views on matters of further enhancing the role of the press, television, and radio broadcasting in the process of restructuring and in carrying out the tasks mapped out by the June 1987 plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

The meeting was addressed by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. He said:

We meet again. In my view, this is not a bad tradition. We highly value the contribution by our mass media to the restructuring. I include here our journals too, including the literary journals: After all, journalistic sections occupy a large place in them.

I would even say that the party would, perhaps, have been unable to attain the present level of discussion on the entire range of the problems of restructuring -- and this range is very extensive, not unequivocal and contradictory -- if the mass media had not involved themselves actively and for real in this process immediately following the April (1985) CPSU Central Committee plenum.

This is the first thing. The second thing is that life is beginning to change. Maybe not so quickly and fully as we would have wanted it to. Various viewpoints exist here: Some believe that the processes of restructuring are proceeding slowly, others say that we are in a hurry. I think that what we are doing - setting in motion in our society -- requires a great deal of responsibility and equilibrium and it is by this that we should determine our pace. We have an enormous country, an enormous number of people who gave so much to consolidate and multiply the gains of the October Revolution, to make our motherland a mightly socialist power. That is why all our steps require a great deal of responsibility, both toward the people and toward all of mankind, taking into account the role that our country and our state plays in the modern world.

Changes are taking place and we can see them. There was a particular situation before the January plenum, and after it events went in a completely different direction. Preparing to hold the June plenum of the Central Committee, we could see that by placing on the agenda the question of a radical restructuring of management of the economy, we could not avoid talking about the progress of restructuring as a whole. That is quite understandable. Despite the significance of the economy as the bedrock, the processes of restructuring in the economy nevertheless would not work without being implemented in coordination with all the other spheres of life of our society -- and above all those such as the spiritual and political spheres, the democracy sphere, and many others.

After the January plenum of the Central Committee these processes changed their character, and the tempo of debate and its sharpness and the content of the decision being adopted also changed. It should be plainly stated that everything was changed and intensified. That means that at the January plenum we had correctly posed the question, and restructuring began to embrace all spheres of social life, all sections of the people. Through its machinery it began to include millions, and it is when you get into millions that a great responsible policy begins.

This is how we came up with the idea that the report to the June plenum of the Central Committee needed a political section, analyzing the overall progress of restructuring, in which it would be possible to reflect some of what we had covered so far, where we had gotten to. It has become clear to us that we are only at the initial stage of restructuring, nevertheless, it is already a kind of new period in our development. We have reached new frontiers of restructuring; we have a new landmark in our plans for the future.

In view of this and since the movement is accelerating, it is necessary for the party and mass media alike to synchronize their watches all the time. Since the June plenum I think this need has become even greater because it resolved questions of vast importance connected with the restructuring of the system of managing our economy.

I am confident that you are all well acquainted with the plenum materials and that you have your own assessments and your own views. I think that you are in agreement with the main thing -- all that we have been doing following the April Central Committee plenum has been dictated by the very course of our society's development, by the problems that have accumulated and by the urgency of the tasks which it is necessary to carry out.

I speak all the time of society, because the Central Committee and the Politburo determine their policy based on the interests of the development of society, taking into account the tendencies taking place within societal development and depending on the problems society is anxious about and which it is discussing. Naturally, society is not something faceless; it contains concrete forces: the working class, the peasantry, the intelligentsia and within their own groups with distinguishing features of their own, their own interests. Restructuring and its problems are interpreted in different ways in various classes and groups of our society, with life experience and specific living conditions of each group being taken into account.

It is necessary to proceed from the fact that in society there is a mass of unsolved problems. In particular, the situation in the economy is very strained. It is this that we should be orienting ourselves toward, becoming more aware of what has matured within society. We should understand that we have made the right choice. The past 2 years have shown that the people's conviction that restructuring is essential is beginning to gain strength, while as far as many are concerned there is even fear and concern for restructuring, in case it should come to grief.

I wish to emphasize that this was talked about during the Central Committee's June plenum, that restructuring is not a rejection and even if it is a rejection, it is a dialectical one.

In directing our policy toward acceleration and toward restructuring, we are standing not on some slippery hill in a swamp but on firm ground which has been formed by the efforts of many generations of Soviet people as a result of the struggle along our path of the trailblazers. All kinds of things have happened -- vast achievements and at the same time losses as well. It has been necessary to undergo difficult tests. I say this because I see that much has been experienced even among you.

But will not the new stage turn into a rejection of everything that has gone before? But have we not forgotten our history? Can one not observe in the present policy an underestimation of what was done by preceding generations? Comrades, I think that to consider and think in this way would be a mistake. I beg you: Rise above your emotions and your comforts and comfortable stereotypes.

Rise up and think about the people and society; otherwise we will not be strong enough to move forward on the matter we have begun.

I have already said, and I think that this concept unites us all, we have been and still are in the same boat. We have been and we remain on the same side of the barricade. We have been going along and we are continuing along the same road. Therefore, when passions were aroused at the meeting of the Board of the Union of Writers of the RSFSR, I asked that it should be conveyed to the comrades that we would be concerned if, instead of a consolidation of our creative artistic intelligentsia, there was a squabble, so to speak and if its participants tried in conditions of publicity [glasnost], openness [otkrytost], and democratization to gain revenge for every criticism.

This, comrades, is impermissible. This would be playing with the people, with the country, with socialism. We would never go in for that in any event.

The most controversial questions need to be debated while having respect for one another. In even the most extreme point of view there is something valuable, something rational, because a person who defends his point of view honestly displays concern for the common cause. You remember Lenin's idea that you must be able to analyze the position of your opponent, even your class adversary, because no one poses questions so deeply and acutely, no one seeks out the weakness of your position so insistently as your adversary.

But ours is not a class struggle, an antagonistic struggle. It is a search, it is a debate: How can we get on to the broad highway of restructuring, how can we quicken our pace and make it firm, how can we make our movement irreversible? So, I do not see any drama in polemics, in the confrontation of points of view. It is normal.

We are now, as it were, going through the school of democracy afresh. We are learning. Our political culture is still inadequate. Our standard of debate is inadequate; our ability to respect the point of view of even our friend and comrade -- even that is inadequate.

We are an emotional people, but we will doubtless get over it. We will grow up. I have asked for it to be conveyed to the comrades that we very highly value everything that has been done since April 1985 by our creative intelligentsia and we hope that this contribution will grow. So you and I have to continually synchronize our watches. I have no reason to make any great political reproaches. If extremes have made their appearance anywhere -- incidentally, they have and we have seen them -- that happened nevertheless in the framework of the struggle for socialism, to improve it, in the framework of a struggle which was in the interests of the people.

But if they start seeking out and tossing us values and discoveries outside of the limits of the interests of the people and beyond the limits of socialism, then the Central Committee will publicly subject this to criticism, make an appraisal and will, in the framework of democracy and openness [glasnost], also express its position on a question of principle. I think this is correct.

I am being extremely frank [otkrovennyy] with you, and you should be aware of that. I am talking to you about my own profound convictions; I may be in error about some things -- I make no claim to absolute truth. We must seek out the truth together, in unison. We must seek out the truth factor from the conceptual standpoint of methods, from the standpoint of what is, so to speak, our fulcrum. This fulcrum is really to rouse people and to make use of their rich political, cultural, and scientific potential that has accumulated in our society in the years of Soviet power.

Therefore, at the January Central Committee plenum, we proposed an entire constructive program, the main content of which is to develop the process of democratization in order to involve the people's energy and interest in all the processes of our lives. That is the most important thing, the main point of everything that we are doing, comrades. Nor is such a field as the economy an exception here, and here we are taking the approach of actively involving people in the production processes. Socialism is opening up immense possibilities for this and its foundation is not private property but our common property. This premise makes it possible to find the most out of the ordinary means of involving people and to make them, not in word but in deed, the masters of production and the entirety of economic life. How to achieve this in practice was the task facing the June plenum of the Central Committee.

In an article on cooperatives, Vladimir Ilich Lenin wrote that for many, many socialists the stumbling block was the degree of combining the private with the public aims, that is, private interest, monitoring and control, monitoring of it by the state, and the degree of its subordination to common interests. In cooperatives he also saw one of the ways of combining socialism with the interests of the individual. We have been guided by these general methodolgical principles, recognizing that things will not work out if public property is not reliably combined with individual interests -- both material and personal interests. Society cannot be made dynamic and viable if you do not take into account interests, if, through feedback, these interests do not have an influence on society's policy.

That is indeed why the question of interests was raised at the Central Committee's June plenum. The inclusion of man's interests in the mechanism of the entire economy will make it possible for him to feel that he is in charge of things and will prompt him to participate actively in all the processes of our society's life. And, as you know, we began with the Law on the State Enterprise (Association), with defining the ways in which it will be implemented.

According to the results of the nationwide discussion, we included everything that was possible in the law and made the relevant amendments to it.

True, there were some people who also suggested things that went beyond the bounds of our system, in particular that we should renounce the instrument of the planned economy. We did not accept this nor will we ever accept it, since it is our intention to strengthen socialism and not to replace it with another system. This is perfectly clear. Consequently, much that was suggested and put our way from the other economic system is unacceptable to us.

Moreover, we are confident that socialism, if its fundamental principles are brought into play, has everything at its disposal to genuinely include man's interests and to make use of the advantages of our planned economy. At the present stage, and taking into account the current state of our society, this will provide us with an opportunity to imparting new dynamism to the economy.

In this context everything that contradicts the Law on the State Enterprise (Association) should be reviewed: each provision concerning the work of any economic body, the USSR State Planning Committee, other economic departments of the country, and industrial management bodies. Their functions must from now on be in keeping with this law. It is in this direction that the work is being carried out.

That, as a matter of fact, is the point of the Central Committee June plenum decisions. Their basis is the continuation of the line of the January plenum: to involve the individual in all processes, economic and production, and to make him feel genuinely in charge, combining the interests of the state with the individual himself and of the labor collective.

Life will surely make corrections of its own to this process, introducing amendments. However, we are confident that we are on the right track, since we have already had certain experience to draw from here. Now that a favorable spiritual, ethical, and moral atmosphere exists in society, an atmosphere of openness, processes of democratization are beginning to get underway in the country. We still have to underpin them with an appropriate juridical foundation. In this sphere we still have a great deal of the kind of democracy which has gotten no further than meetings [mitingovoy demokratizm] although the current juridical premises should also be brought into play and much of what already exists should be brought into use.

We are thinking about this and are preparing the appropriate proposals for the 19th all-union party conference.

In having a program of radical reform for running the economy we have, as it were, created an already extensive front for an attack in all directions of the democratization of society, and speeding up and strengthening restructuring.

So you now have a few thoughts about our plans and the significance of the work accomplished by the June plenum of the party Central Committee.

I would say that the chief strategic matters have now been resolved. We have created the preconditions for restructuring to be expanded on a new political, ideological, moral, economic, and legal basis -- although everything still lies ahead, because these are the preconditions and the practical work is at the very beginning.

The question naturally arises: But where are we now? A new situation has taken shape and it also has to be understood. If we agree that we have created the preconditions that have been mentioned, then today maybe the most important moment is coming. Now everything must be put into practice and this means that millions, tens of millions of people will be taking part in an enormous task. This is indeed a real revolution, including a revolution in the minds, the ways of thinking, and approaches to affairs. And, as is known, Lenin warned that one should not joke about revolution; one should not play at revolution. If we have really started a revolution then we have to conduct our affairs properly, with a great feeling of responsibility and understanding of the fact that delaying implementation of matters now already resolved, defined, and drawn up by our restructuring program would be like death.

Therefore, I would say, the stage of constructive work is beginning. Certain comrades are probably already poised to claim that this means no more criticism. I do not think so; this is not true. I am sure that without maintaining the atmosphere of openness [otkrytost], publicity [glasnost], and criticism, without broad responsible discussions permeated with concern for the people's needs and the fate of the state and society, there will be no constructive work, and no constructive stage will follow. Therefore, the main thing for us now is to act and act energetically and purposefully, look for reserves, criticize the blunders and shortcomings, and alongside this to support the new and constructive things and develop energy and intiative and strengthen democracy and openness, that is to say that which is strengthening the atmosphere of restructuring and facilitating a speeding up of our socioeconomic development, and conduct a search for new forms of work that will develop the even broader participation of the people and the millions of working people. In this is the sociopolitical crux of the present stage of restructuring.

It is important now to perceive and note in time everything new, however small, which advances our cause. At the June plenum of the Central Committee I cited many specific facts to show that the positive process has started, and that we need to perceive well all of these new shoots. Here one should learn from Lenin. You remember the subbotnik in the Moscow switching yard, how Lenin developed the ideas from that fact which still work for us to this say, after so many decades, and will continue to work for us.

At the present stage of constructive work, constructive acts, it is very important to see all the positive things that are going on. At the same time, comparison is especially important.

Here you have two rayons, two enterprises, two oblasts, two republics next to each other, and in them one approach leads to movement, acceleration, real results, and in the other there is sluggishness, inertia of thought, adherence to old ways, backwardness -- all of which fetters collectives and the individual. That is now the main theme for articles in magazines and newspapers, and also for artistic literature.

You will probably agree with me, and I am sure that you have also come to this conclusion, that now we must all be especially industrious, responsible, specific. You have evidently sensed -- you should have sensed, at least -- two basic ideas which we wanted to announce in the report at the June plenum of the Central Committee, apart from what was set out in the development of a program on economic matters. First, the party cannot lag behind the processes that are going on in society. As soon as it lags behind, even in one section or another, distortions begin, excesses appear. Conversely, when the party is up to the mark it uses its potential, its authority, its possibilities to the full, and in that process it occupies vanguard positions and does not operate according to the principle: Do not allow, do not give, forbid, or refuse, revoke, and so one and so forth. Those are not positions. The party must lead forward and it is capable of doing that since it has at its disposal the corresponding potential -- cadre, theoretical, political, and moral potential -- and I want to emphasize the moral potential.

Having shown, in the first section of the report at the June plenum of the Central Committee, the contradictoriness of the present stage of restructuring, and what the tasks in the near and distant future consist of, having proposed the concept of radical reform, the party thereby reaffirmed that it is fulfilling its mission as the guiding force of society. It is the genuine organizer of society and it is its political vanguard. I do not think that now anyone will have the conception, the idea that it is possible to get by without the party. We have 70 years behind us. We can draw unambiguous conclusions on that score, especially now, when great changes are occurring in our vast state, when we are unleashing the processes of democratization, discussion, searching, and at the same time we must secure restructuring as we go and as we move forward.

Without a party which is capable of scientifically thinking through and proposing an appropriate policy and a strategy for solving practical problems, this cannot be done. Without cadres, which it has spent decades training and which it continues to train, this cannot be put into practice. If anyone thinks otherwise he is mistaken to say the least.

A socialist society needs an active and strong party, and the party itself needs to live a full-blooded existence. Only then can it fulfill its organizing and leading role.

At the all-union party conference next year we will discuss many questions in detail, including those which concern the activity of the party itself. This is the first thought.

And the second thought: There is strong concern among the people for restructuring. I have already spoken of how I went to Baykonur, saw our technology there, and met with the people. I was asked after one such meeting: Mikhail Sergeyevich, when will restructuring reach down to us? I answered: Well, ask your leaders. Let them think a bit about this and then they will tell you. You know, the people have some very good qualities: You can never fool them. When you and I tried to paint everything in rosy colors, the people could see it all. They lost interest in the press and public acitivity and they felt they were just being degraded and insulted when they were being presented with a fake. For they know about real life and how things really are. Lenin said that an illiterate person is outside of politics. But now we have an educated people. The way we behaved in recent years meant keeping them out of politics. This is disrespect to the people. This is a kind of elitism. Now everything must be put in its place through the democratic process. There is one deciding force: the people. They put forward the cadres, and the chiefs [vozhd] and the leaders and the writers. It is from the people that everything comes and it is to the people that everything returns.

So it is these contradictions between the word and the deed that the people have noticed on the basis of their own experience. It means not everything is OK; it means there are obstacles; it means there are some phenomena which seriously worry people. People understand that there are issues in restructuring which need a 5-year plan, or two 5-year plans and for some three 5-year plans even, to solve. These are radical questions of enormous importance which are meant to change the face of the country. But there are also those kinds of questions -- such as, for example, the operation of retail trade, municipal transportation, order on the streets, the services sector.

What is the attitude there toward people? Is there an atmosphere of respect or is boorishness flourishing? How are housing problems being solved? Is anything being improved or added on? How are things being built?

That is the real life in which a person leaving his workplace is immediately absorbed: How to look after the children, how to look after the family, how to solve various problems. At times, after thrashing around trying to deal with all these matters, a person says: The leaders change their speeches but life remains just as it was. That is why the plenum report had a new section on primary, urgent tasks which we must really set about. The press should undertake supervision of these tasks which are needed by the people and it should show various persons' attitude toward them. That means it should show various persons' attitude toward the people. In general, no matter what post a person occupies, if he loses the ability to understand the needs of the people and what bothers them, if he ceases to understand how they live, then he is a man of no substance. He must be replaced. He is not necessary to us. I spoke about that at the Central Committee plenum, too. Such an approach does not at all mean a disrespectful attitude toward cadres, for our cadres, our intelligentsia, are talented people and should be cosseted.

If you try to smooth out society with an iron you will leave behind no talent or conscientious worker. That is not socialism and it is not social justice but excessive levelling and demagogy. However, social demagogues have found their way into some editorial offices of newspapers and magazines. They are being particularly vicious in their attacks on the cadres. But we should understand very well that the cadres corps carries the vast load of restructuring. Of course, here too there are people who turned their rayons of kolkhozes into their own patrimony. Such people must be dragged out into the daylight, as the saying goes. But there must be no disrespectful attitude toward cadres in general.

At the same time, in leading posts there must be no callous insensitive people who do not see the people's needs, feel for them, and take them to their hearts. This was spoken about at the June plenum of the Central Committee and I beg you to recognize this and to act on it. Act in such a way that everyone who shows concern for a person, for people, for the most simple things, in the most remote places and in the center, should be the heroes of our press. Those who remain steadfast in all conditions should be the heroes.

At a recent meeting of the Central Committee Politburo mention was made that in the past 2-3 years we adopted a number of decisions on questions of providing people with garden plots, huts, building materials, repair services, and so on. At the same time we said, regardless of the demand from our building organizations for these materials it is necessary to allocate them to the people and to provide them for the retail trade network. We began to check up on these decisions and we saw that department after department systematically frustrated them. Then we decided that if we again see or meet with facts of these decisions being thwarted, we will remove the guilty from their posts. We shall do that openly before the entire country.

You know that some works, rayons, and kolkhozes have already decided to solve the housing problem not by the year 2000 but in 7-10 years. All the reserves are being brought out and people have got on with it. In Volgograd oblast now the rate of housing construction has increased by 40 percent. All reserves must be brought in; people want to participate with their own means. People have begun a useful thing; let them act.

Or take the food question. In many oblasts this question is being successfully resolved. Republics and oblasts have been given the right, after the fulfillment of supplies to the all-union stocks, to keep everything for themselves to satisfy local needs. And they have gotten on with it and done everything as it should be done. Many of you know this. In Saratov there are 17 types of vegetables on sale all year round. And the situation with other types of foodstuffs is not bad, either. Volgograd has changed in this regard, too, as have Tselinograd, Stavropol, Krasnodar, Omsk, Barnaul, Belgorod, and others. Much work is being carried out there and the results are evident. I can name many such oblasts and towns. It is pleasing that similar processes have begun in Tula and Kaluga. That means that these questions can be resolved well in the most difficult regions of the country.

This also applies to the non-Chernozem zone, over which our heart bleeds. All in all, the non-Chernozem zone must be improved, houses and roads must be built there, and this area must be well-equipped in all respects. People go to this area to live with great aspirations. We will consistently implement all that has been mapped out for the development of the non-Chernozem zone.

In the most difficult regions, everything will go well if we give our people the opportunity to demonstrate both their intellects and their talents.

As you understand, comrades, I am dwelling in particular upon these paramount tasks because our restructuring will be defeated if people do not feel that the changes are taking place precisely to resolve these paramount, urgent matters. I wanted to draw your attention to these two issues -- the party and our paramount tasks -- so that you might see the priorities and the consistency of our work on restructuring more clearly here.

There is another important matter: the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. Media treatment of this major event in our lives must be improved. We are the children of October, and our society today is the result of the 70 years of development since October. It is our common property, a turning point in the history of mankind, the road to a new world. How many changes there have been since our revolution, not only in our country, but worldwide! What processes it opened up. One must take a broad look at all of this and not yield to some kind of one-sided view or attitude. We cannot formulate our attitude toward everything since October on such an outlook. In that way, comrades, you can get lost altogether. I think that we never will be able to forgive or justify what happened in 1937-38, and never should. Never! Those who were in power at that time are responsible for that, and comrades, that does not detract from all we have today, what the party and people did in coming through those trials [ispytaniye]. There were great and serious losses. We know what came of 1937 and 1938, and how this hit the party cadres, the intelligentsia, and the military cadres. Yet we are bound to see what enormous strength is to be found in socialism and in our system, which withstood that, entered the fight against nazism, and was victorious. That is why we must speak of our 70th anniversary with pride in our great people, their history, and their feat.

We speak the truth and only the truth. We take pride in each day we live through, and each day is precious to us, even when it has been most difficult because it has been our school of history, our history lessons. We have all lived through it together.

You and I have lived through all that, and therefore we cannot allow a disrespectful attitude toward our people, to the generations which have been through all that and who brought the country to its present day.

So let us speak out loud about October, about socialism, about who we are, where we have come from, and what we have as a result of the revolution and the development of socialism.

We have indeed already started talking about it, without sensation, seriously, responsibly, because one cannot speak of such things in mockery or in malice, for it is the people's destiny.

That is also how we should speak of our times, about restructuring. Here, obviously, the form and presentation of material should be given more variety. It is fine when an author states his position, but with what interest I read, comrades, publications of conversations! These are conversations with working people, secretaries of raykoms, with chairman of kolkhozes, with scientists, with cultural figures. Vital thought pulses in them! And the publication of readers' letters -- what letters! They really touch the soul!

And another thing. I have already told you that it is undemocratic when all the columns of newspapers and all the pages of magazines are usurped by Moscow authors. Magazines and newspapers belong to the Union, and sometimes when you read some paper or other you ask: Where is the country? Where is local opinion?

In general, comrades, I invite you to reflect on how best we can tell of our great revolution, remember the people, heroes of the revolution, the workers, the professional revolutionaries, and the poets and those who were forgotten -- remember them, too. All this you and I must do responsibly and deeply, in a spirit of democracy and openness.

Openness and democracy, as we have repeatedly said, are, I think, our common point of view. This is not permissiveness; openness is called on to strengthen socialism, the spirit of our people; to strengthen morals, the ethical atmosphere in society. Openness is also criticism of shortcomings, but it is not undermining socialism, undermining our socialist values.

We have something to affirm and defend. They are the historic gains of our society as the most socially protected society. This can be doubted only by those to whom our socialist democracy and our demands for responsibility are just an obstacle to the satisfaction of their personal pride, remote from the interests of the people. But we have fought against this and will continue to do so.

We have no need to dress up our policy, our values. We are open for all. But democracy assumes also the struggle for their affirmation.

I would sum up in this way. The processes of restructuring are expanding in breadth and depth. A difficult transitional period has begun, and competency and responsibility are now particularly necessary. It is necessary to act in such a way as to strengthen people's spirit. It is necessary to experience it all, master it, and be reconstructed. Then we will get the results that society needs. Therefore you must attract more competent people to your work. Much is said in the mass media about the economy, but unfortunately often in a feeble, superficial way, sometimes even stridently and absolutely without any relevant knowledge.

As we get deeper into restructuring, the demands made on you will be stricter.

Therefore, get yourselves a reliable aktiv with good specialists, managers of enterprises, engineers, economists, and scientists. Use all the intellectual potential we have.

We have another predilection: to limit the number of writers to three or five. This sometimes has a whiff of cliquishness about it. Let us vary our output so that the whole of society may take part; the whole of socialist pluralism, so to speak, should be present in each publication. That is what we need.

In conclusion, I will say that the CPSU highly values the contribution of the mass media to restructuring, because this is all going through man. Man is coming on to the front line of the struggle, and all restructuring take place through him. This means that his thoughts, his attitudes will be of decisive importance for how restructuring will get on. We should hold this kind of talk with man every day, making use of the immense capabilities of the mass media. The criteria remains the same, comrades: more socialism, more democracy. All the answers to the new questions must be sought within the framework of socialism, and not outside it. Socialism is the choice of our people. The party is at the service of the people. Serving the people is the highest duty of workers in the mass media. I hope that I have said in a spirit of frankness [otkrovennost], party comradeship, what I wanted to say at this meeting after the June plenum of the Central Committee.

An exchange of opinions then took place.

Concluding the meeting, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev said: Everything that has been said here inspires me very much. We highly appraise this meeting. We will continue to build our relations in this way. The Central Committee, those who are working in it today, and in the leadership of the state think about our relations precisely on this basis, on the basis of meetings, conversations, and discussions, working out a united approach, respecting the opinions and positions of those with whom they hold discussions, and proceeding from our common responsibility.

We are all serving the people and our country, and we are serving socialism. The party is at the service of the people, and all its creative forces serve the people. This service must be borne worthily and courageously. That is the first thing.

The second thing is this: I am very happy with the atmosphere at our meeting. It is a reflection of what is happening in the country and in society. I think that without such an atmosphere I would not come away with the impression I do from our meeting. Let us keep this atmosphere together: Keep it, strengthen it, and develop it. Of course, our contacts should not be restricted to such conferences alone. The Central Committee is open. When you need to seek advice, do come. You are welcome to have a conversation: an honest, open, and direct conversation. You bear an immense responsibility for ensuring that our political line and our course for the renewal of society acquires strength, intensifies, and yields even greater results. You bear this responsibility together with us and the party.

We are approaching the 70th anniversary of our revolution. We must make a profound generalization of the path we have traveled and link historical analysis with the solving of today's problems of restructuring in an organic way. We are proud of everything that enriches our long and great history, and we are prepared to augment this common wealth of ours, both materially and spiritually. We must, within the framework of openness [glasnost], democratization, and criticism, preserve the atmosphere of openness [otkrytost] in our society. So I would like to conclude our conversation with what I began with. We highly appraise the front you are maintaining. We cannot get by without this front, comrades! We would not like for there to be no changes on this front; on the contrary, we would like the changes to be in the spirit of how we have arranged our political line for the future. I wish you successes.

CPSU CC RESOLUTION ON KAZAKH PARTY ORGANIZATION WORK

LD151034 Moscow TASS in English 1007 GMT 15 Jul 87

[Text] Moscow July 15 TASS -- The CPSU Central Committee has passed a decision "on the work of the Kazakh Republican Party organisation for the international and patriotic education of the working people." The decision says that over the years of Soviet power, the Kazakh SSR has made considerable successes in the economic, social and cultural development with the all-round assistance of all the fraternal peoples.

At the same time, the previous leadership of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan, many party committees of the republic made serious mistakes in implementing the national policy, considerably slackened the work for the internationalist and patriotic education among the working people. This resulted in a growth of nationalist manifestations which were not stopped in due times, moreover, were hushed up, or described as petty hooliganism. The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan failed to give a critical political evaluation even of the nationalistic actions, which took place in the city of Tselinograd in 1979. The unrest in the city of Alma-Ata last December was also a manifestation of Kazakh nationalism.

The unprincipled stand of the Bureau of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan Central Committee, the flagrant violations of the norms and principles of party leadership by former First Secretary of the Central Committee Dinmukhamed Kunayev contributed in a large measure to creating an unhealthy atmosphere in the socio-political life in the republic, including in the field of nationalities relations. The Central Committee of the CPSU considers intolerable the deviations from the norms of party life, violation of the Leninist principles of the nationalities policy made in Kazakhstan.

The decision notes that work has been under way in the republic recently to create a healthy atmosphere and ensure order, yet it has not assumed so far the necessary scope and depth. It has been found necessary that the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan, the regional, city and district party committees, primary party organizations should immediately take the most resolute measures to eliminate the shortcomings in the internationalist and patriotic education of the working people, to perfect and further develop nationalities relations.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE RESOLUTION ISSUED ON ECOLOGY

LD141451 Moscow TASS in English 1415 GMT 14 Jul 87

[Text] Moscow July 14 TASS -- The CPSU Central Committee has pointed out that many ministries and organizations, as well as local party organizations, local bodies of power, economic and trade union organizations do not take resolute measures for ensuring environmental protection. The ecological situation in a number of regions of the country is worsening.

According to the resolution, heads of a number of industries do not ensure steady and consistent implementation at their enterprises of organizing and technological measures for preventing environmental pollution and do not attach sufficient importance to the activization of the development and introduction of wasteless technologies.

The CPSU regards as absolutely impermissible a gross violation of norms of ecological situation in a number of regions and industrial centres of the country. It demanded that heads of ministries and organizations, Councils of Ministers of union republics and local bodies of power radically change their attitude to these problems and perceptibly step up their activities aimed at a timely and complete solution of problems connected with the improvement of the ecological situation.

The resolution emphasized that heads of ministries and organizations were personally responsible for the implementation of effective comprehensive measures for the prevention of environmental pollution.

The CPSU Central Committee mapped out a number of measures aimed at dramatically improving the ecological situation in the country.

SOLOVYEV ATTENDS LENINGRAD CITY SOVIET SESSION

LD142223 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 14 Jul 87

[Text] The Leningrad City Soviet assembled today for its first session of the new convocation, renewed by over two-thirds. The ruling bodies of the Executive Committee and the Standing Commissions of the soviet were formed. Many of the working people of the city on the Neva may justifiably regard themselves to be the authors of the resolutions adopted. The report of the Executive Committee was put before them for assessment long before the session. Their remarks and wishes were taken into account when the draft resolutions were being drawn up. Comrade Solovyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and first secretary of the Leningrad Obkom, took part in the work of the session.

RAINFALL ERODES PANJ DAM; FLOODS LOCAL AREAS

LD142241 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 14 Jul 87

[Text] The southern areas of the Soviet Republic of Tajikistan in Central Asia have been hit by a calamity as rainfall has exceeded the monthly average over the last 24 hours. The Panj River has eroded a protective dam and flooded fields and villages. Local residents have been promptly evacuated to a safe zone. At the same time restoration workers have started to repair the dam. The situation remains tense since the rain does not stop for a minute.

ARBATOV PROTESTS HAUGHTINESS OF ECONOMIST 'CASTE'

PM181331 Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English No 24, 14 Jun 87 p 12

[Georgiy Arbatov article: "Caste Haughtiness or Concern About Science"]

[Text] I would like to share some of my thoughts on the article "Indulgence of 'Generals of Economics'" by M. Bashin (MN No 23). Bashin is not the first to voice an opinion that the poor state of economic science has been caused by people without any graduate or postgraduate degree in economics entering it. He wrote that "candidates of chemical, physical, technical, and other sciences have switched to economics (i.e., have defended doctors of economics theses -- Arbatov)".

The above-cited opinion is, according to my heartfelt belief, groundless and, what's more, can distract our attention from the real causes of the problems and lead to undesirable results. That conclusion has been promoted by my almost 20 years of work experience at the Department of Economics of the USSR Academy of Sciences. (Let me make it clear that as a Doctor of History I cannot possibly be offended by Bashin's article.) My belief is also based on knowing dozens of doctors of economics, including those who "switched to economics" right after secondary school, opting for an economics higher school (and thus complying with Bashin's strict criterion for a true economist), and the ones who entered the economic science differently, mostly after doing some sort of practical work at enterprises (i.e., most of the chemists, physicists, and technically qualified people mentioned in the article about "generals of economics").

Competent economists can be found among both groups as well as mediocre specialists and even people without any talent for economics. According to my observations they are equally distributed in both groups. The argument that former engineers and agricultural specialists who have become economists are shoddy in their work doesn't hold water. Engineers, as well as other specialists who work at enterprises, become economists through their experience, graduating from an economic higher school of practice, so to say. On the other hand, not a single director of an industrial enterprise will ever venture to employ an economist, even a superbly-qualified one, as a design engineer or a chemical-process engineer due to the former's lack of specific knowledge. It is the same with medics, quite a few of whom becoming good writers, but even a brilliant writer is not to be trusted with a surgical treatment of appendicitis.

Comparisons of that kind are simply unfair.

A caste haughtiness permeating the article has evoked protest in my heart. People with economic degrees do not always make good economists (which is true of specialists in other fields as well), and vice versa. I do not wish to remind the reader of well-known facts, but the Marxist political economy was not created by graduates from economic institutes, but theoreticians and participants in the revolution with diplomas in philosophy or law. One cannot help thinking when one encounters arguments produced by advocates of the purity of economics doctors' ranks that the holders of the "economic right of birth" might be after some sort of privileges or at least favours in competition for themselves. Can it be the case that they try to monopolize the right for creative activity in the sphere of economics and bar others from it?

I have taken up the topic not because I consider the situation in economics to be perfect. On the contrary, there are lots of shortcomings in that field (though an appreciable turn for the better has been made a couple of years ago, which shouldn't be ignored). The causes of the shortcomings are much more complex and run deeper, and it is absurd to just put the blame on the Higher Degree Commission and its chairman.

One of the reasons is a vast lagging behind in economic education also in the leading institutes and universities. Higher school has so far failed to provide adequate knowledge for its students about the real political economy of socialism, to give its graduates the theoretical and practical knowledge necessary for an economic executive and even more so for an economic scientist who must be capable of advising people doing their practicals. Such evil traditional practices as dogmatism and citation mongering are still deeply rooted in economics. And last but not least, it still carries the age-old burden of being isolated from practical economic life (as well as the latter carries the burden of isolation from true theoretical science).

They are real, though perhaps not the only, sources of the difficulties which are by no means as easy to get rid of as to introduce an administrative ban on "outsiders" economic theses. But what's the use of fighting feigned rather than real evils?

The last point is this: the early 1980s witnessed a large-scale campaign for a "true", so to say, "unspoiled" (by practice, first of all) political economy, in its "pure" form. I'm firmly convinced that the campaign was really aimed at spreading the scholastic and dogmatic approach, and at stifling all creative efforts and attempts to bring economic science closer to practice, which would result in stopping any critical scientific analysis from interfering with the running of the national economy. Are we now witnessing another attempt to revive the campaign? My apprehensions about such a possibility were the motives for writing this article.

To avoid any possible misunderstandings, I must mention that requirements for science, all its workers, including candidates and especially doctors, must be upgraded. I also deem it necessary for science, particularly economic science as the one closest to practice, to accumulate all the positive experience of other sciences in the sphere of practical economic management.

CHERNOBYL 'ALIENATION ZONE' REMAINS UNCULTIVATED

LD090903 Moscow TASS in English 0759 GMT 9 Jul 87

[Text] Moscow July 9 TASS - A year after the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear powerplant 70,000 hectares of the so-called 30-kilometre alienation zone are not cultivated. They are chiefly low-yield fields with sand and clay loam soils, on which it is planned to carry out only forestry work and decontamination.

A regime of controlled agricultural production has been established in the second zone, beyond the limits of the first one. The rules of agricultural work in that territory, with which workers in agriculture and owners of private land plots have been familiarized, change every season, depending on the situation. In all other territories of the Ukraine farming can be done without any restrictions and precautionary measures.

Briefing newsmen on that, Alexander Tkachenko, first vice-chairman of the Ikraine's State Agro-Industrial Committee, touched upon the question of food quality control. The republic, he said, has an independent state food quality control, there is also a veterinary service subordinated to the State Agro-Industrial Committee, and at last, but not at least, each food industry factory exercises independent control. Dosimetry control has been introduced in the markets of the Ukraine. The products are tested by the method developed by experts of the Nuclear Research Institute of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences.

YEVGENYEV REVIEWS LIVESTOCK, FEED HARVEST PROGRESS

PM251436 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Jun 87 Second Edition p 3

[Ye. Yevgenyev article under the rubric "Harvest 87: Agricultural Review": "Do Not Blame the Bad Weather"]

[Text] In the country as a whole, the USSR Central Statistical Administration reports, by mid-June the farms had sold 4 percent more milk and 10 percent more livestock and poultry than by the same time last year.

Summer is a busy time in the countryside. No sooner have the farms finished sowing, than the weeks, pests, and plant diseases have started causing trouble. You just manage to curb the green explosions and extinguish the hotbeds of multiplying enemies of the crops, and then the harvest is at hand. Farms in the Central Asian republics are harvesting the grain crops. The fruit is ripe in the southern orchards. More and more vegetables are arriving from the truck farms.

The stockmen also work hard in the summer. It is only ill-informed people who think that once you have put the herds out to pasture, all your worries are behind you. No, good milk yields and weight gains are achieved by collectives where leading production techniques and rational labor organization have been organized. At the Voytekhovshchina livestock unit, for instance, on Prityts kiy Kolkhoz in Grodno Oblast's Berestovitskiy Rayon, they succeeded in introducing a contract to cover the whole process, and things rapidly improved. Here a team of 10 people looks after 200 cows, obtaining more than 3.5 tonnes of milk from each of them.

Progressive forms of production organization and a well thought out system for the summer maintenance of livestock have enabled many other farms in Belorussia systematically to increase the output of livestock products. Now the daily milk yield per cow in the Republic is in excess of 12 kg.

Most of the farms of Estonia, Latvia, Tataria, Kirov Oblast, and a number of other oblasts have prepared in good time for the summer season. As a result there has been a marked increase in output at the livestock units.

Of course, the overall results would have been weightier if all the farms worked without stoppages. This is what happened, for instance, in the Ukraine and in Smolensk, Rostov, North Kazakhstan, and certain other oblasts. In the second half of May the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes sold the state 200,000 tonnes less milk than in the same period last year. It is not only a question of the cold weather which dragged on into the spring. There was disorganization and poor preparedness of the material and technical base for the pasture season. In Nikolayev Oblast, for instance, the livestock units are far from fully supplied with feed. The structure of the feed does not meet the demands of intensive livestock raising. Not enough pulse crops are cultivated.

Yet the leading farms' experience indicates that what is needed for a high yield from the livestock units is an uninterrupted flow of green feed and highly productive pastures. On the Shchapovo Sovkhoz in the Moscow area, because of good organization of pasturing and a number of other measures, they managed in 3 years to increase the cows' productivity by more than 1,000 kg and to significantly improve the reproduction of the herd.

The arrival of summer was marked by thunderstorms and warm rain. Good news for the grasses! They grew tall nearly everywhere.

According to the USSR Central Statistical Administration, by 22 June the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes had cut and sown natural grasses from 16.9 million hectares. They had procured 8.9 million tonnes of hay, 15 million tonnes of haylage, and some 900,000 tonnes of grass meal.

That is less than by the same time last year. The rain is a problem. But even in this weather many farms, using progressive techniques, are successfully laying in the feed.

There is no idle time, for instance, on the procurement line at Tambov's 60th Anniversary of the Komsomol Sovkhoz. In bad weather, here they lay in silage with preservatives and other supplements. As soon as the sky clears a little, they go over to haylage.

If only that happened everywhere. Alas! A significant proportion of the farms are still, as in past years, displaying inertia in this matter. In Kostroma Oblast, for instance, the machine operators started the haymaking when nearly one-sixth of the tractor mowers and self-propelled combines had not been repaired. And those that are working are not used to full capacity. Many farms are again waiting for the regrowth of grasses and missing the best time for harvesting. Every day's delay in procurement means, experts believe, the loss of 2 percent of the crop.

In Semipalatinsk last year 17 percent of the hay, 85 percent of the haylage, and 46 percent of the silage laid in was of low quality. In these conditions you would think they would adjust the techniques, give people a greater interest in conscientious labor, and think about standard storehouses. [paragraph continues]

And what did they do? The construction of silage and haylage capacities is proceeding extremely slowly. Yet the provision of such storehouses for the local livestock units is no more than 64 percent. Does this mean once again tolerating huge losses and spoilage of forage?

Of course this approach is intolerable. A number of farms in, for instance, the Kuban and Stavropol Krays are improving the structure of the forage fields, filling them with protein and oil crops, and making wide use of catch crops, early ripening varieties, and advanced techniques for the procurement and storage of forage. Specialized feed procurement subunits are being set up here, operating on the basis of contracts and economic accountability.

I think this example is worth imitating. The task now is to ensure that at least 21 quintals of feed units of coarse and succulent feed is obtained per standard head of livestock. This means introducing still more actively a checkbook system of monitoring expenditure and progressive forms of labor organization and incentives, taking into account the quality of the forage procured. The question of accepting feed for storage not on the basis of quantity, but in terms of dry content and protein has also become urgent. Then perhaps some farm leaders will be less enthusiastic about laying in "bulk" without thinking about quality.

Things are lively in the fields and meadows at present. And where the first crop has recently been harvested, they are already putting in the repeat sowings.

TASS REPORTS COSMOS-1868 PUT INTO ORBIT 14 JULY

LD150825 Moscow TASS in English 0807 GMT 15 Jul 87

[Text] Moscow July 15 TASS -- On July 14 the Soviet Union blasted off another satellite, the Cosmos-1868. The satellite carries scientific instrumentation to continue space explorations. It is put into orbit with the following parameters: Initial revolution period -- 94.5 minutes, apogee -- 726 kilometres, perigee -- 279 kilometres, orbital inclination -- 74 degrees. Instruments installed on the satellite function smoothly.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON MIR COMPLEX ACTIVITIES

Biological Research

LD101732 Moscow TASS in English 1142 GMT 10 Jul 87

[Text] Moscow July 10 TASS -- TASS correspondent reports from the flight control centre:

Soviet Cosmonauts Yuriy Romanenko and Aleksandr Laveykin continue the planned work aboard the manned complex "Mir". Under a programme of biological research, they performed a series of experiments on the plant "svetoblok" with a view to obtaining synthetic helium to find application on earth during the electrophoretic cleaning of substances.

With the aid of the propulsion system engine of the automatic spacecraft "Progress-30" the cosmonauts corrected the trajectory of the orbital complex's movement.

The crew also carried out another series of geophysical experiments. The territories of Crimea and the Krasnodar region were chosen for photography. Romanenko and Laveykin performed new experiments using the "yantar" equipment to test the methods of applying metal coatings in vacuum and zero-gravity conditions. They were carried out under the space materials study programme. Under a plan to equip the base block, the crew assembled a technological unit, "kristallizator", manufactured by specialists in Czechoslovakia and designed to obtain crystals of various materials. It is planned to switch it on today to obtain temperature pattern characteristics.

On today's programme are also medical examinations of the crew, maintenance work on the life support system and two hours of physical training.

The flight of the manned complex "Mir" is proceeding according to the planned programme.

Galactic Observations

LD141103 Moscow TASS in English 1034 GMT 14 Jul 87

[Text] Moscow July 14 TASS -- The Soviet manned complex Mir is continuing in flight.

Over the past few days, Yuriy Romanenko and Aleksandr Laveykin made by means of stationary cameras and spectrometers photography of the Soviet Far East, Moldavia, the Crimea, the Pamiers and the Caspian Lowland within the framework of the program for the study of the earth's natural resources and of the environment.

Several more experiments have been carried out under the outer space material studies program in the technological plant "cristallizator" made by Czechoslovak specialists.

Observation was carried out of various sources of X-ray radiation in the Cygnus, Centaurus and Hercules galaxies by means of telescopes of the "Roentgen" observatory installed in one specialized module "Kvant" according to the international astrophysical research program.

According to the schedule of work with the automatic cargo ship "Progress-30" the refuelling of the joint power unit of the base block with oxidiser is scheduled for today. Control medical check-ups of cosmonauts, two hour physical training session in veloergometer and "running track" have also been planned.

According to telemetry reports of the crew, work in the near earth orbit is being done in accordance with the flight program.

MILITARY PERSONNEL MUST FOLLOW PLENUM DECISIONS

PM131225 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Jul 87 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Time For Practical Deeds"]

[Text] The revolutionary transformations in society are increasing and intensifying. The restructuring process has received wide support in the country -- a fact clearly confirmed in the decision of the CPSU Central Committee June (1987) Plenum and the session of the 11th USSR Supreme Soviet. The course taken toward consistent implementation of the ideals inscribed on the banner of the Great October Socialist Revolution, whose 70th anniversary will be marking this year, is correct and is steadfastly upheld by the Communist Party. Now the main thing is to boost the pace of renewal, shifting the center of gravity to vital organizational and ideological-political work.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum summed up some of the political results of restructuring, and formulated principles for creating a new, integrated economic management system. The reform outlined is the most profound and the largest in scale in the years of socialist building. Its main purpose is to give new incentives and impetus to our economic growth and to create a powerful material foundation for Soviet society's accelerated social and spiritual progress.

The results of the work of the plenum and the session and the decisions they adopted have been approved unanimously by Army and Navy servicemen. The military councils, the political organs, the party, Komsomol, and trade union organizations are actively implementing practical measures designed to ensure their profound study, explanation, and implementation. It is important that the chief place in planning this work is allocated to measures to deepen the actual restructuring process itself, reinforce its positive results, and develop everything that will enable us to rid ourselves in a short time of stagnant phenomena in combat readiness, standby alert duty, combat and political training, military discipline, and also in the social sphere. The main task is to create an efficient mechanism for realistic acceleration in all spheres of army and navy life.

The party aktiv meetings which have now started in the districts, groups of forces and fleets, formations, military training institutions, establishments, and primary party organizations must play an important role in implementing the plenum's directives. We must take trouble to create an atmosphere in the meetings of businesslike discussion of the tasks emerging from the plenum decisions and principled evaluation of the state of affairs. Each of the participants must be able to put forward constructive proposals designed to improve the training of troops and naval forces, reinforce the education of personnel, improve the standard of organization, and strengthen order. Specific measures must be taken to implement every proposal and comment voiced in the course of the discussion.

It is quite clear that success will only be ensured on condition that all categories of Soviet Army servicemen, workers, and employees profoundly assimilate the tenets of the CPSU Central Committee Plenum, demonstrate them in specific practical actions, and transform them into elements of the life and activity of units and ships. It is recommended that classes are held as follows in all the personnel study modes with the aim of studying the decisions of the plenum and the session: In officers; Marxist-Leninist training -- one 4-hour seminar; in ensigns' and warrant officers' political instruction -- two 2-hour classes; in the political classes program: two 2-hour classes for enlisted men and NCO's, and one 3-hour class for seamen and petty officers. [paragraph continues]

The workers' and employees' political instruction program should incorporate two classes. The military training institutions must make active use of the plenum materials in planned classes and in educational study work. Leading political command staff and the broad party and agitation-propaganda aktiv must be involved in explaining the plenum and session documents.

The military councils, commanders, political organs, and staffs must proceed without delay to implement the demands of the CPSU Central Committee Plenum. It is above all a question of improving the style, forms, and methods of activity in leading the troops and naval forces, of creatively and purposefully implementing the CPSU Central Committee's demands for a decisive increase in vigilance and combat readiness, of asserting in military cadres' thinking and conduct new approaches to the resolution of increased tasks, and of developing the sociopolitical and service activeness of personnel by every available means.

The political organs and the party committees and bureaus must consistently master political leadership methods, assess the state of affairs truthfully and in a principled way, and teach the cadres to work in conditions of restructuring. One of the most important tasks is to develop organizational and political work in preparation of the 19th All-Union CPSU Conference. Every party organization and every communist must know clearly what tasks have to be resolved, with what result, and by what time, and actively implement the CPSU Central Committee plenum order to be in the vanguard of transformations. Directorate and staff party organizations need particular attention. Their influence on the style of work of the control organs themselves needs to be stepped up. The successful execution of the tasks outlined also depends on maximum mobilization of the forces and energy of the Komsomol committees and bureaus, the trade union organizations, and all the army and navy social institutions.

Particular concern must be shown to ensure a close linking of all work on clarifying and studying the important political documents with a further stepping up of the struggle to fulfill the tasks of the summer training period, intensify the training and educational process among the troops and the fleets, improve the quality of output from Ministry of Defense enterprises and organizations, strengthen military and labor discipline, and introduce strict service order in every subunit, unit, and ship. It is important that every man at his post gets even more energetically involved in the practical work of implementing the party's ideas, instructions, and demands and fulfilling the tasks facing the country's armed defenders.

Today the party requires the USSR Armed Forces to be capable and ready to defend the country at any moment and in any conditions. And it is the patriotic duty of every officer, ensign, warrant officer, sergeant, soldier, and sailor to develop his real contribution to restructuring and to ensuring the motherland's security.

OFFICER COMPLAINS OF FLAWS IN AIR DEFENSE TRAINING

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[Letter from Lieutenant Colonel Yu. Simakov of the Order of Lenin Moscow Air Defense District under the rubric "Restructuring: Readers' Letters": "There Is No More Important Question"]

[Text] We have repeatedly informed senior commanders about these problems, but measures are not being taken.

I recall the following occasion. Before the start of a training session Senior Lieutenant S. Preys confidently answered all questions concerning the performance of combat duties and displayed good creative knowledge of the equipment and its combat use. But then the leader of the training session gave him a nonstandard scenario and the senior lieutenant was unable to rapidly find the correct solution. We then complained about him, but one officer said: Do we ourselves, the unit's administrative officers, seek and find correct solutions sufficiently, competently and persistently? For example, in organizing officers' studies? The studies of those who are entrusted with combat duty?

The "brief" and quite sharp, self-criticial discussion showed that we conduct the search in question sluggishly and inconsistently. Officers' studies proceed in the old way. The problem of raising their level of practical training has become particularly urgent. So that they can act boldly and resolutely in any situations which may arise during combat duty. So that there are no excuses like "I didn't expect," "I didn't think," and others. It is clearly not enough for officers to act precisely within the framework of instructions. Life presents more complex scenarios.

The question was discussed at the unit's methodical council, and I think that good recommendations were elaborated, which we are now putting into practice. Yet other unresolved questions still trouble us. For example, many of our officers live unjustifiably far from the places where they must go on the signal to assemble. As a result officers waste a great deal of time traveling and do not arrive at their workplaces at the same time.

We have repeatedly informed our senior commanders about these problems, but measures are not being taken. However, in our opinion, the problems can and should be resolved. Combat readiness will gain. And there is no more important question.

Lt Col Yu. Simakov, Order of Lenin Moscow Air Defense District